

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,680

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1972

Established 1887

## Ireland, Norway Fail to Agree on Terms for EEC

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

BRUSSELS, Jan. 11 (NYT)—After a frustrating dusk-to-dawn negotiating session, Ireland and Norway failed to reach agreement with the Common Market on the final terms for their entry.

## Britain Cool To U.S. Move Over Malta

Says Minto Bars Any Compromise

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Jan. 11 (WP)—An American initiative to resolve the deadlock over the British base on Malta received a frosty reception from Britain today, diplomatic sources disclosed.

The initiative was advanced in Brussels at a special meeting of the Atlantic Council, the permanent representatives to NATO. The United States is understood to have suggested that the NATO partners increase their joint offer of \$9.5 million as a yearly rental for the base.

Informed officials, however, say that Britain replied that this would not be useful, that Maltese Prime Minister Don Minto has shown no signs of compromising his demand for \$18 million.

The United States is suggesting that an increase of about \$4 million above the present NATO offer might clinch the deal.

New Discussions  
Today's meeting was not expected to produce an agreement on a new offer and the NATO Council will discuss the issue again in Brussels tomorrow. British officials are taking a pessimistic view of any agreement with Mr. Minto, who has ordered the base to be evacuated by the end of the week. The London line, however, could be a bargaining device to persuade the Maltese to climb down.

At the same time, it was disclosed that Joseph Luns, the NATO Secretary-General, discussed the Malta issue at a secret meeting here yesterday with Prime Minister Edward Heath. Mr. Luns is reported to have urged Mr. Heath to go along with a bigger rental offer, but Mr. Heath, too, was a stone wall. Sources here described the meeting as useful but acknowledged that the two men had different views.

No principle is at issue among the NATO allies, nor is much (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Lavish Spender and Eater

## Nubar Gulbenkian, 75, Dies; Flamboyant Oil Magnate

PARIS, Jan. 11 (NYT)—Nubar Gulbenkian, 75, the flamboyant Armenian financier who was reputed to be one of the wealthiest men in the world, died during the night of a heart attack at the English Hospital of Cannes.

The legendary oil millionaire retired five years ago to a nearby Riviera estate in the hills near Grasse, the perfume capital. Grasse later named him an honorary citizen.

The corpulent, bearded blond with conspicuous white suits and enormous sombrero was a prominent figure in the social life of the Côte d'Azur until he entered the Cannes hospital after his first heart attack three years ago. He was treated with increasing frequency at the hospital, to which he donated money for a new wing inaugurated last year.

But even in ill health, he seemed never to have waned from a credo mired years ago: "I believe in comfort. I enjoy myself. I enjoy life. I enjoy everything I do."

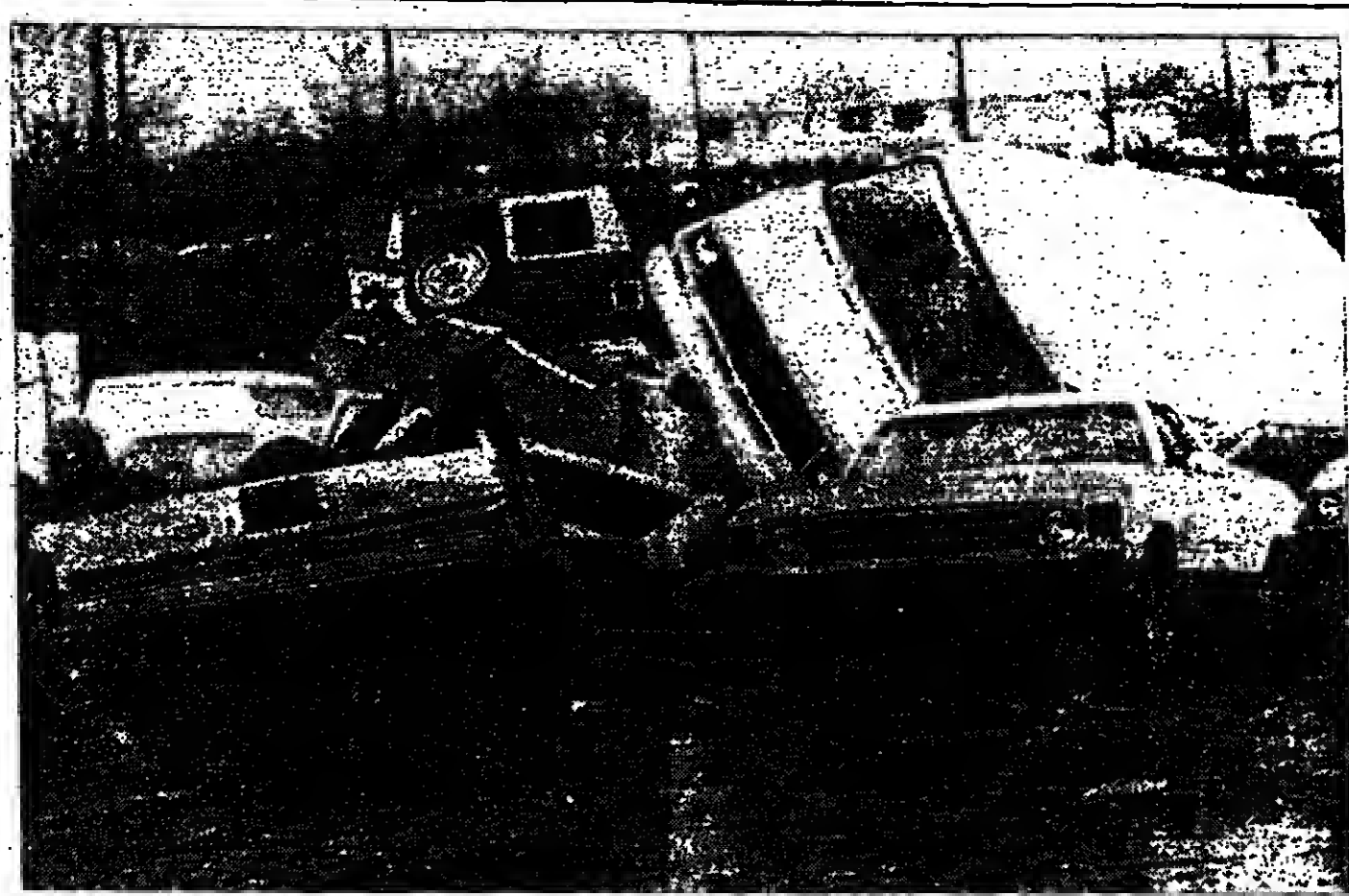
In those words, Nubar Gulbenkian, tireless socialite, ladies man and gourmet extraordinaire, summed up his unabashedly Epicurean philosophy.

Gold-Plated Taxi  
A man of extravagant gestures and habits, he drove around town in a custom-made car, equipped with a Rolls-Royce engine and a body, trimmed in gold plate, designed to look like a London taxicab. "I like to travel in a gold-plated taxi that can turn on a dime—whatever that is," he said.

He lapsed for the good things in



Nubar Gulbenkian



DEVASTATED AREA—A small tornado battered a section of Atlanta Monday, overturning these brand new cars like toys, collapsing one small building, extensively damaging a group of apartments. It blew out the windows of a score of homes, uprooted trees and downed power lines, and left one dead and 11 injured.

## Jerusalem Admits Loss of 2 Men

## Israelis Raid in Southern Lebanon

BEIRUT, Jan. 11 (NYT)—

Israeli forces launched a two-pronged attack into southern Lebanon last night, killing three Palestinian guerrillas and destroying a number of buildings. A Lebanese woman was also killed and her husband wounded in the assault.

A military spokesman here said the first attack was against the town of Bint Jbeil, about six miles from the Israeli border. There, the Israelis blew up two buildings and then withdrew.

Another force later in the night crossed into southern Lebanon from the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, and attacked the villages of Kfar Haman and Rasayya Fakhar, on the slopes of Mount Hermon. The spokesman said the Israelis moved under the cover of heavy shelling from across the border. The shelling stopped after

Israeli forces pulled out four hours later.

They blew up three houses at Kfar Haman, while a number of Palestinian guerrillas and destroyed a number of buildings. A Lebanese woman was also killed and her husband wounded in the assault.

Premier Saeb Salam said the attack last night "is but a link in the chain of the perpetual Israeli aggression against this country."

Lebanese Ambassador to the UN Edouard Ghannouchy today protested to the Security Council over the Israeli raid, Associated Press reported.

He asked that the protest be circulated as a council document. He did not request a meeting.

The Israeli attack had been expected, following escalation of guerrilla activity during the last two weeks in Upper Galilee, in

northern Israel, the area facing the Lebanese border.

In Tel Aviv, an Israeli military spokesman said today Israeli troops raided two villages used as guerrilla bases inside Lebanon during the night, United Press International reported.

He said two Israeli soldiers died and one was wounded in the action.

Israeli soldiers participating in the raid counted 18 Arab dead, military sources said today.

The sources claimed there were an unknown additional number of guerrillas killed when Israeli blew up buildings with their occupants in the villages they raided.

Israeli officials said the action capped a series of previously unannounced Israeli anti-guerrilla activity behind the Lebanese frontier. They said the losses the raiding parties suffered during the action prompted the authorities to announce it.

The officials refused comment on a report the raiders made a premature retreat because of fierce guerrilla opposition. "The action achieved its objectives," they said.

2 Killed in Gaza Strip

TEL AVIV, Jan. 11 (AP)—An Israeli Army patrol today killed two Arabs in a clash near Khan Yunis, in the occupied Gaza Strip, a military spokesman announced.

The spokesman said one of the dead men was "a wanted saboteur" found in possession of a revolver and hand grenades.

The patrol, which suffered no casualties in the exchange of fire, found an arms cache during the combat operation in the Khan Yunis area.

## Bangladesh Recognized by 2 in East Bloc

By Sydney H. Schanberg

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11 (NYT)—East Germany today recognized the new government of Bangladesh—the first nation outside the Indian subcontinent to do so.

Until today, only India, which helped create Bangladesh in what was formerly East Pakistan, and a sister state, the Himalayan Kingdom of Bhutan, had recognized the new Bangladeshi government.

Many observers here believed that the redeployment was a sign of the government's fears that the enemy may attempt a major offensive next month before President Nixon visits Peking, to embarrass him there and in the United States in an election year.

Missiles in Laos  
The U. S. command said today that a North Vietnamese missile site near Tchepone, in the southern area of the Laotian panhandle, fired two surface-to-air missiles yesterday morning at an Air Force F-4 fighter-bomber that was attacking enemy supply trails in the area.

It was the first report of an enemy missile site that far south in Laos.

The F-4 jet evaded both missiles and was not damaged, the U. S. command said. No retaliation was reported.

The announcement of East Germany's recognition was made here in New Delhi by that Communist nation's foreign minister, Otto Winzer, who flew to the Indian capital unexpectedly two days ago. His arrival was apparently timed to coincide with a New Delhi visit by the Bangladesh foreign minister and with the brief stopover here yesterday by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, on his way home after over nine months in Pakistani imprisonment.

The East German move could have an interesting side-effect—(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Saigon Confirms Troop Pullback From Cambodia

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, Jan. 11 (NYT)—A military spokesman for South Vietnam confirmed reports today that it was pulling its forces out of Khek, in eastern Cambodia, in a move apparently intended to bolster defenses around Saigon in the event of an enemy offensive during the Lunar New Year holidays next month.

The spokesman, Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, said that more than 10,000 South Vietnamese airborne, ranger and infantry troops began pulling back from positions along Highway 7 at Suong and Khek on Jan. 2. He said that, when the pullback was completed, there would be fewer than 5,000 South Vietnamese troops in that part of Cambodia. Khek has been a main base for the South Vietnamese since they first crossed the border in mid-1970.

An official communiqué said that the forces pulled out would be operating northwest of Saigon in the border provinces of Tay Ninh and Binh Long, and in neighboring Binh Duong Province.

Return Is Possible  
Col. Hien would not say why the troops were being pulled out, but said they would return if necessary. A 20,000-man operation as far inside Cambodia as the rubber plantation of Chup in November and early December produced little contact with the North Vietnamese Army divisions reported to have been in and around the plantation.

Reports from the Cambodian capital today said that the Cambodians had been taken by surprise by Saigon's withdrawal from Khek.

The South Vietnamese indicated that they would continue to maintain their base at Neak Long, on the Mekong River in Cambodia, and the Cambodian command announced today that South Vietnamese and Cambodian troops there had begun an operation along Highway 1, the main road between Phnom Penh and Saigon.

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The loss of Phou Cum leaves Bouan Long, 15 miles southeast, as the only government outpost on the Plain des Jarres.

Saigon—once a major refugee center—was abandoned yesterday afternoon after a heavy artillery barrage, sources said. Thai troops continued to hold an artillery base two miles east, the sources added.

U. S. sources described the North Vietnamese dry-season offensive as the most intensive ever.

## Later This Month Security Council Indicates Accord on Africa Meeting

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 11 (AP)—Security Council members indicated agreement today with a proposal by Council President Abdulrahman Abby Parah, Somalia's ambassador,

that the council meet late this month in Africa.

Acting on a proposal by the Organization of African Unity, the General Assembly last month recommended that the 15-nation body meet this year in an African capital.

U. S. Ambassador George Bush, while backing the suggestion in principle, called for careful consideration of various aspects involved. He added: "We should be careful about holding meetings in areas of particular tension."

Mr. Bush stressed the expense involved in moving the council to an African location and said a careful scrutiny of these costs should precede any final plans for such a meeting.

UN estimates for a five-day working session outside New York range between \$150,000 and \$250,000. The figure does not include travel expenses paid by each delegation.

Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik later took issue with Mr. Bush, charging that he had laid down "a series of conditions and ifs."

China's representative, Ambassador Huang Hua, said that because of the situation in Africa, a meeting there was of great importance. "The urgent problems facing Africa should be discussed in depth," he added.

Mr. Parah proposed the immediate establishment of a committee of representatives of all 15 members, to determine the venue, agenda, and other details for an African session. He said it should report back to the Security Council by Friday.

Mr. Parah proposed that the council meet either in Dakar, Senegal, or Addis Ababa from Jan. 24 to Feb. 4 for "not more than seven working days." He said delegations should pay their own expenses.



MAN IN THE MIDDLE—Clifford Irving, the author involved in the Howard Hughes autobiography dispute, shown during his news conference in New York Monday.

## 'It Was a Damn Good Imitation' Voice in Interview by Phone Not Hughes's, Writer Says

By Douglas Robinson

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (NYT)—Clifford Irving, the author involved in the Howard Hughes autobiography controversy, said yesterday that the voice heard by newsmen in a telephone interview last week was "not that of Howard Hughes."

"In my opinion, it was a damn good imitation of his voice as it may have been three or four years ago," Mr. Irving said. "I don't know who it was. I haven't got a clue."

The author, self-assured during an interview with three newsmen, gave several examples of why he believed that it was not the billionaire industrialist who spoke to newsmen last Friday night.

Mr. Irving also said that he had been "obliquely pressured" in recent weeks, first by the rifling of his files at his home on the Spanish island of Ibiza, then by two men who sought information from his wife.

Here to Do a Job  
He said that the men, both French-speaking, had told his wife, Edith, that, in Mr. Irving's words, "You might as well give us the information and that we're here to do a job that in-

volves murder and we really don't want to do it."

The book will be published by McGraw-Hill in March, with excerpts to appear in Life magazine.

Early yesterday both Harold McGraw, president of McGraw-Hill, and James R. Shepley, president of Time, Inc., the parent organization of Life, appeared on the National Broadcasting Company's "Today" show and displayed photocopies of a check said to have been paid to Mr. Hughes by the publisher and to have been deposited. The amount was not disclosed.

At a news conference later, Mr. McGraw said that if it had been Mr. Hughes on the telephone, with newsmen, "I think it was a change of heart on Hughes's part and he wanted to do something dramatic to block publication."

During his interview with newsmen, Mr. Irving said it was not inconceivable that Mr. Hughes's aides might try to halt publication, but that "I don't think they would dare."

Mr. Irving declined to go into detail about the industrialist's (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



## Sweden Cuts Spending and Sees Growth

No Tax Increases Proposed in Budget

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 11 (UPI)—King Gustaf Adolf VI opened the Riksdag (parliament) today with a government pledge that there will be no new taxes but tough restrictions on expenditure in this year's budget.

The 89-year-old monarch, reading his speech from the throne, said his eight million subjects could expect a recovery in the economy this year after the recession in 1971.

The budget estimates laid before you are characterized by a general restraint and unchanged taxes," the king told the 350 members of the Riksdag at the ceremony in the Royal Palace.

The king was reading a speech written by Premier Olof Palme and his Social Democratic government.

Prime Minister Olof Palme proposed a draft budget totaling 99.1 billion kronor (\$12 billion), only 2.8 billion kronor (\$340 million) more than in 1971-1972. He estimated the budget deficit at 3.3 billion kronor (\$370 million).

In his statement, Mr. Palme said Sweden's international business upswing in the second half of this year and a return to normal economic growth in Sweden. Mr. Palme said the gross national product, which grew only 0.3 percent in 1971, would increase 3.5 percent this year. He also forecast rising private consumption and higher investments in industry.

He said the government had to tighten its economic policy but it had decided to do so by restraining expenditure rather than by raising taxes.

One of the few areas spared by the cutback was foreign aid, which will get a 25 percent increase to 1.25 billion kronor (\$250 million).

Foreign Minister Krister Wickman said Chile and Cuba were among the countries which would get more economic aid from Sweden in the next fiscal year.

Mr. Wickman also said the government had decided to appoint full ambassadors to Cuba and North Vietnam.



SLIPPED AWAY—22-year-old East German figure skating champion Gunter Zoeller (left) being interviewed by newsmen in Kiel yesterday where he asked West German authorities for political asylum, after his arrival from Sweden where he defected in Goteborg.

## Defecting East German Skater Would Like to Be a Trainer

KIEL, West Germany, Jan. 11 (UPI)—East German figure skating champion Gunter Zoeller defected to the West today, carrying a razor, a toothbrush, a pair of pajamas and a change of shirts.

"I would like to get a job training young figure skaters in West Germany," the 22-year-old champion said when he stepped off the overnight ferry from Goteborg, Sweden. "But if that does not work out, I'll work at my trade as a truck mechanic."

Zoeller defected from the East German team yesterday, on the eve of the European championships, in which he was considered a contender. He took a taxi to the West German Consulate, where he requested asylum for political reasons and later boarded the ferry for this north German port.

Zoeller, from the East German city of Chemnitz, said he was sure nobody on the East German team suspected his plans. "I told nobody about it," he said. "The risk would have been too great."

I requested political asylum because I want to feel free and untroubled and want to travel abroad when I feel like it," he said.

Zoeller is the third East German skater to flee to West Germany in the past eight years. In 1963, Bodo Hockemann defected during Olympic qualifications in West Berlin, and in 1966, Ralph Borghardt defected during the world championships in Davos, Switzerland.

## Sen. Kennedy Renews Plea On Ulster

Says British Troops Compound Violence

CORK, Ireland, Jan. 11 (UPI)—U.S. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy said again today British troops in Northern Ireland compound the violence there and do not contribute to peace.

Sen. Kennedy D. Mass., created a storm of controversy in Britain late last year when he introduced a motion in Congress to condemn the violence in Northern Ireland and call for the withdrawal of British soldiers. He was roundly condemned by members of Parliament, the British public and the press for interfering in British affairs.

In a letter released today to the Cork city government, Sen. Kennedy said: "I have the continuing presence of British troops in Ulster is compounding the violence instead of contributing to peace and that the time will not end until law enforcement is again returned to local control with procedures that are fair to both the majority and the minority in that divided land."

The Cork Council had written Sen. Kennedy to congratulate him for speaking out on the Ulster situation, a council spokesman said. His reply was read to a meeting of the council yesterday and published today.

Sen. Kennedy said in his letter: "If I were neither Irish nor Catholic I would feel compelled to speak out against the violence and brutality in Northern Ireland, just as I have spoken out again and again in recent years on the violence and brutality in areas like Vietnam, Biafra, the Middle East and East Bengal."

"To those who disagree with my decision to make a statement about Northern Ireland in the U.S. Senate, I can only state that my remarks were made on my belief that every effort should be made to end the violence and restore peace to a troubled people."

Sen. Kennedy said the violence and bloodshed in Northern Ireland are becoming increasing causes of concern to Americans of all religious and political persuasions.



CHECK AND DOUBLE CHECK—Harold McGraw Jr., president of McGraw-Hill publishing company, holding two photostatic copies of controversial checks in his New York office Monday. He claims checks bear signature of billionaire Howard Hughes after he allegedly endorsed and accepted them as part payment for his autobiography.

## Voice in Interview by Phone Not Hughes's, Writer Insists

(Continued from Page 1) appearance the last time he saw him, what his physical condition was or what he had said during 100 sessions in which he allegedly told Mr. Irving the story of his life.

The reluctance to discuss those details, Mr. Irving said, stemmed from "my contractual obligations to Howard Hughes not to reveal certain matters."

"My obligation, of course, is to Howard Hughes and not to the voice on the telephone," he added.

The telephone interview was conducted by seven reporters in a hotel in Hollywood, Calif. During the interview, the man identified as the 66-year-old industrialist and financier denied the authenticity of the forthcoming purported autobiography and discussed several aspects of his life.

Mr. Hughes, a recluse for more than a decade, has resided in the Bahamas since Thanksgiving, 1970, when he stayed out of Las Vegas. He left behind a mistress of his own affairs.

The newsmen, most of whom had known Mr. Hughes before he dropped from public view, agreed that the voice, speech mannerisms and knowledge of Mr. Hughes's affairs left no doubt in their minds that the speaker was the industrialist.

Lawrence Sanders, president of the Voiceprint Laboratories of Somerville, N.J., who compared the recording of the interview with Mr. Hughes's testimony in 1947 before a Senate subcommittee, also said the telephone voice had been that of Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Irving said, on the other hand, that the telephone voice had answered no questions that "someone well prepared wouldn't know."

Specifically, he pointed to an assertion that the crash of a Hughes plane called the E-1 at Santa Ana, Calif., in 1936, had been caused by a clogged fuel line, which was reported by newspeople at the time.

"He—Hughes—admitted to me that he had merely pushed the plane too hard and froze the engine," Mr. Irving said. "That sort of detail would only be known to Hughes."

The author also questioned a statement by the man identified as Mr. Hughes who, when asked

## But Holds Cabinet Meeting

## Mujibur Starts 2d Day Home Still Encircled by Admirers

By Lewis M. Simons

DACCA, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Sheikh Mujibur Rahman began his first day at home today in much the same way as yesterday, when he arrived—in the midst of a shouting, pushing, shoving claque of friends, would-be friends and admirers.

The crowds began gathering outside his residence shortly after dawn. By the time the sheikh had bathed and eaten a breakfast of fried eggs, toast and tea, dozens of men were in every room of the rented white stucco house, waiting for him.

"We are not here on official business," said one. "We are simply here to pay our respects to the great leader, to see him and to be seen by him."

As he emerged from his second-floor bedroom, Sheikh Mujibur was swamped in a hallway by a group including several Indian Army officers, Bangladeshi officials and foreign newsmen and photographers.

Rested and at Ease He was dressed in an immaculate white cloth, a loose-fitting kind of sarong, white shirt and black sleeveless jacket. He looked rested and smiled easily for the cameras.

While the newsmen clamored for his attention, some of them barely inches from his face, he calmly lit a new briar pipe. Asked whether the pipe was a gift he replied, "Yes. As you know, my wife was most anxious for my return and she prepared a few new pipes."

How did it feel to be back home? "There is no language to express my joy."

When would Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi visit Bangladesh? "No date has been set, but for Mrs. Gandhi there is an open invitation."

Among the early morning visitors at the sheikh's home was Prime Minister Tajuddin Ahmed. The two men were going to a meeting of the cabinet. Sheikh Mujibur said there was no plan of business at the meeting, "It is just for me to meet the members of the cabinet."

As he attempted to walk down the driveway of the house to his waiting car, photographers and others struggling to get a better view nearly knocked Sheikh Mujibur off his feet. Suddenly an old, toothless man burst through the crowd and fell into Sheikh Mujibur's arms, sobbing and hugging him.

Sheikh Mujibur squeezed the man's shoulders affectionately and tried to continue down the driveway. But the crowd wouldn't let him proceed.

Unexpectedly, he suddenly shouted, first in Bengali and then in English, "Stop this!" As a group of men in the crowd blocked his way, Sheikh Mujibur's temper cracked and he slapped the men hard across the face.

Crowd in Driveway

Another facet of this diplomatic horse-trading involves West Germany, whose recognition of Bangladesh—many analysts here believe—will be speeded by East Germany's move today. The West Germans have considerable economic and cultural interests in India and would not like to be outdone on the subcontinent by their Communist neighbor.

Several Western governments in addition to West Germany—such as Britain, France, Italy and Belgium—appear to be moving toward recognition of Bangladesh, but some apparently want to wait until the Indian troops, who are helping the new government in re-establishing law and order and in reconstruction tasks, are withdrawn.

The ambassadors of many Western nations went to the New Delhi airport yesterday to welcome Sheikh Mujibur—and their presence was considered significant by observers here. No doubt was any diplomatic representative from either the United States and China, both of whom have pro-Pakistan policies.

A U.S. State Department spokesman said yesterday: "Our position is unchanged. The question of recognition is still under consideration at this time."

Spain Executes Soldier In Robbery-Slaying

VALENCIA, Spain, Jan. 11 (AP)—Pedro Martinez Espinosa, 24, a convict of the robbery-slaying of two women, was executed by a firing squad here Saturday, the government announced.

He was convicted of having killed Maria Martinez, 46, and her daughter, Amparo Castellon, 16, when they caught him robbing their home in near-by Gandia last March.

The execution was the first reported in Spain since Dec. 3, 1966.

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## Nubar Gulbenkian, Flamboyant Oil Magnate

(Continued from Page 1) the luxuries he preferred, and he was never niggardly in spending it.

He liked to wear a fresh orchid in his lapel every day. He had the flowers shipped to him all over the world, even when he happened to be in one of the arid desert countries of the Middle East whence came his oil fortune.

Mr. Gulbenkian thought nothing of importing a troupe of belly dancers from Turkey, at a cost of about \$50,000, to furnish a half hour's entertainment at one of his London parties.

The mere exuberance of living was Mr. Gulbenkian's only real recreation, but when pressed to name his hobby, he replied that it was "gambling." He said he collected from the Greek, meaning "keeping people on their toes."

Domineering Father

Mr. Gulbenkian was himself constantly on his toes, possibly because he had a monumentally domineering father, Calouste Gulbenkian, the Armenian multimillionaire oil financier.

Nubar Sarkis Gulbenkian was born June 2, 1896, in the small village of Kadi Keul, Turkey, on the Asian shores of the Bosphorus. A few weeks after his birth, the family had to flee the Turkish massacre of Armenians. The infant Nubar was transported out of Turkey in a Gladstone bag.

His father, already a very rich man, acquired homes for his wife and son, and later a daughter, Rita, in London, Paris and on the Riviera. In 1902, the elder Gulbenkian emerged as a major stockholder in the merger of Royal Dutch and Shell enterprises, with which he broke in 1906. Later, he found his pot of black gold in the Iraq Petroleum Company, with a 5 percent interest.

"Mr. Five Percent," as Calouste became known, built up one of the most expensive private art collections in the world.

Young Nubar was educated at Harrow, Bonn University and Trinity College, Cambridge. His father, preparing him for business, saw to it that the youth became fluent in French and German. ("He was indifferently thorough in such matters," his son was to recall.)

Even in his youth, Mr. Gulbenkian had a flair for making money and finding pleasure in life's delights. At Cambridge, a friend, George Ansley, said of him:

## Prostitute Wins Damages After Car Accident

OFFENBURG, West Germany, Jan. 11 (Reuters)—A prostitute who could not carry on her trade for three months after being injured in a car accident has been awarded damages of more than 30,000 marks by a court here.

The 26-year-old woman told the court she had lost about 5,000 marks in earnings a month and that she was now earning less because of scars from the accident.

The court awarded the money after an expert on the trade pointed out that a good-looking prostitute in a big city could clear up to 30,000 marks a month.

The luxury liner sailed several hours late after arriving here five hours overdue because of what its captain called the worst North Atlantic storm he had seen in 25 years.

Spanish Chutist Dead

MADRID, Jan. 11 (UPI)—The Spanish Parachuting Federation yesterday announced the death of its national champion, Antonio Lagunas, 30, who was among the 104 persons killed in the crash of an Iberia airliner on Ibiza Friday.

## Czech Dissenters Will Face Trial

VIENNA, Jan. 11 (AP)—Czechoslovaks arrested for allegedly attempting to subvert Communist rule in their country are facing trial, according to an authorized announcement distributed today by the Czechoslovak news agency, CTK.

CTK said last fall and at the start of this year that officials of the Interior Ministry arrested several persons who disseminated and produced anti-state leaflets and other materials of the same character.

When officials disapproving of the 1968 Soviet-led invasion were purged from leading positions in and outside the Communist party and government regime, spokesmen repeatedly stated there would be no political trials of dissenters.

Traffic Violations Decline in Italy

ROME, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Italian drivers have become more law-abiding, a Transport Ministry official has reported.

"Statistics show a considerably improved behavior of Italian motorists in 1971 compared with the previous year," Pietro d'Armitt, director of civil motorization, told newsmen. He said road patrols handed out 1,663,311 tickets for traffic violations on Italian highways during the first half of 1971, compared with 1,702,551 in the same 1970 period.

He said the 3.3 percent drop in the number of tickets occurred despite a 6.3 percent increase in the mileage covered by road patrols.

Brandt Donates Prize

BONN, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Chancellor Willy Brandt has given to charity the 300,000 marks he received for winning the 1971 Nobel Prize for peace, a government spokesman said today.

"Of course, he's a very difficult man to live with," Mrs. Gulbenkian once said. "But it's worthwhile. Don't you think that all the most amusing, intelligent men would be difficult to live with? Heaven forbid, that I should have married a mollusk."

License Numbers

Her husband was anything but a mollusk. He was a man of great good humor who even took a sly pleasure in advertising his marital history. The license number on Mrs. Gulbenkian's Rolls-Royce was NSG-3, for his initials and indicating that she was his third wife. His license number was NSG-2, to indicate he was her second husband. Mr. Gulbenkian had no children.

Mr. Gulbenkian's relations with his father were, he maintained, warm. The two men had often fought, but usually over money. The elder Gulbenkian, wealthy though he was, could be extremely miserly. He doted out allowances to Nubar, as though he were a child, until his death in 1935 at the age of 66.

The son worked for his father at no salary. One day in 1938, he wanted to have a working lunch and had brought up to the office a light report of chicken in the soup. The elder Gulbenkian, who was in the office, told him to get out. The son worked for his father at no salary. One day in 1938, he wanted to have a working lunch and had brought up to the office a light report of chicken in the soup. The elder Gulbenkian, who was in the office, told him to get out.

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## U.S. District Court Ruling

## Richmond, Va., Schools Must Merge With White Suburbs

By Paul G. Edwards

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 11 (UPI)—A federal judge ruled here yesterday that by September 1973, the Richmond public school system must merge with the 90 percent white systems of the suburban counties as "the only remedy promising immediate success" in ending segregation in the public schools.

It sustained on appeal, the ruling by U.S. District Court Judge Robert H. Merriam Jr. could open the way to city-suburban school system mergers in many metropolitan areas made up of largely black cities ringed by predominantly white cities and suburbs. An appeal is considered certain.

## Subsidies Put At \$63 Billion By U.S. in '70

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The government spent at least \$63 billion in direct and indirect subsidy programs during fiscal 1970, with most money going to production rather than consumption, a staff report of Congress' Joint Economic Committee says.

The payments ranged from the oil depletion allowance to money to help farm land out of production. The subsidy system was described by the committee chairman, Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., as a "mindless means of spending taxpayers' money."

The study, released yesterday, concludes that much of the information necessary to evaluate the subsidy system "is hidden from public scrutiny."

During fiscal 1970 alone, the study says, the government spent \$12 billion on direct cash subsidies and provided \$38 billion in tax subsidies, \$4 billion in credit subsidies and an estimated \$6 billion in "benefit-in-kind" subsidies.

"Even these enormous costs do not represent a complete accounting of federal subsidy programs," the study says.

"The terms of their direct impact, there appears to be a bias in the system toward producer rather than consumer subsidies."

It says only food subsidies are given directly to consumers while almost all subsidies in agriculture, commerce and economic development, international trade, manpower, transportation, and natural resources are producer subsidies.

"There is virtually no analysis of economic benefits and little analysis of the cost of these programs," Sen. Proxmire said of the staff study's findings.

"Nor do we know to what extent they distort the economy by wasting resources, aggravating inflation and causing an inequitable distribution of income," the report says.

"It is essential for Congress to get complete information about subsidies: their economic objectives, their cost, who benefits, their effect on private markets and their public benefits," it adds.

Sen. Proxmire's Subcommittee on Priorities and Economy in Government will examine the subsidy question in a series of hearings later this month.

The staff study identifies these as among specific subsidy costs for fiscal year 1970:

Commerce and economic development, mostly tax subsidies to business, \$20 billion; agriculture, \$5 billion; transportation, \$1 billion; natural resources, \$2 billion; international trade, \$1 billion; housing, \$3 billion; food subsidies, \$2.5 billion; manpower, \$2.5 billion; and medical care, \$3 billion.

The study was hailed by consumer advocate Ralph Nader as a giant step toward "informing small taxpayers how much of their dollars goes toward subsidizing large corporations."

"It is about time Congress got around to investigating the corporate welfare system which is draining billions of dollars every year from needed public services for all the people," Mr. Nader said.

## New Heroin Haul Made in Miami

MIAMI, Jan. 11 (AP)—Federal agents who last week seized \$47 million worth of heroin last night raided an empty Miami apartment and found another large quantity.

U.S. Attorney Robert W. Rust said the 147 pounds of pure heroin, which could be worth up to \$25 million, were "part of the same shipment as the 238 pounds of heroin we seized last week."

Nine persons are being held under \$1 million bond each following their arrests last week when the first haul was made.

36% of Young Register

already have been made in desegregation suits in Detroit, Indianapolis, Atlanta, and Grand Rapids, Mich. But the Richmond decision is the first in the nation to directly call for such a consolidation.

Judge Merriam did not issue an order with his opinion, but said in his ruling that he will require merger of the Richmond schools with those of suburban Henrico and Chesterfield Counties effective with the beginning of the next school year. An actual order is expected within days.

"Reasonable and Feasible" Judge Merriam declared at one point in his 325-page opinion: "The consolidation of the respective school systems is a reasonable and feasible step toward the eradication of the effects of the past unlawful discrimination."

The judge's decision is predicated on a finding that the state encouraged school segregation in the Richmond area.

The Richmond School Board, originally a defendant in the 10-year-old school desegregation suit, joined forces with black plaintiffs in 1970 in an effort to win a merger order from the court.

The city argued in a 23-day trial last summer that the only way to grant the black plaintiffs the full relief they sought in the face of the urban realities of white flight from the city and segregation was through creation of an area-wide school system.

Basing on 78,000 The metropolitan school plan that the Richmond School Board asked the court to adopt would create a system of 109,000 pupils and require the busing of 78,000 to achieve desegregation.

The city school system of 32,000 students is about two-thirds black and one-third white this year. Merger with the predominantly white suburban county schools would yield a new system that would be about two-thirds white and one-third black.

Assessing all the factors—political, racial, educational, economic—which have come to bear on the Richmond area in recent years, Judge Merriam said they have produced a community school system divided into racial, identifiable sectors by political boundaries... at present the disparities are so great that the only remedy promising of immediate success—not to speak of stable solutions—involves crossing these lines.

The new system would embrace 109 square miles and, under the Richmond proposal, be divided into six subdivisions. Five of these would radiate out from the inner city to the suburban county boundaries and the sixth would extend laterally along the rural southern edge of Chesterfield County. The ratio of black students in the subdivisions would vary from 18.3 percent to 71.6 percent.

## TV Violence Has Little Effect On Youth, U.S. Report States

By Jack Gould

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (UPI)—The office of the U.S. Surgeon-General has found that violence in television programming does not have an adverse effect on the majority of the nation's youth, but may influence small groups of youngsters predisposed by many factors to aggressive behavior.

This finding was contained in a study conducted by the Surgeon-General's Scientific Advisory Committee on Television and Social Behavior. The study became available yesterday in Washington.

Formal release of the study, which includes 43 separate papers, is expected in two weeks to a month, but the overall conclusions of the long and controversial examination have been approved by the committee. No significant last-minute revisions are anticipated.

The complete study will be submitted to Sen. John O. Pastore, D-R.I., chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Communications, who had requested the study more than two years ago.

The Surgeon-General's Scientific Advisory Committee reported that the general prevalence of violence on TV as a whole remained constant between 1967 and 1968, but that the nature of the violence altered.

"Fatalities declined and the proportion of leading characters engaged in violence or killing declined," the summary said.

The former dropped from 73 to 64 percent, the latter from 19 to 5 percent. The consequence is that as many violent incidents occurred in 1968 as in 1967 but a smaller proportion of characters were involved and the violence was far less lethal.

In the case of cartoons and comedies, however, the Surgeon-General's Scientific Advisory Committee will lend support to complaints made against the Saturday morning fare of the networks.

"Violence increased from 1967 to 1968 in cartoons and in comedies," the summary said. "Cartoons were the most violent type of program in these years."

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Policeman holding submachinegun to throat of suspect after Baton Rouge shootout.

## Wyeth to Do Nixon Portrait

CHADD'S FORD, Pa. Jan. 11 (AP)—Artist Andrew Wyeth said yesterday that he has been selected to paint the official portrait of President Nixon.

Mr. Wyeth, one of America's foremost realist painters, said he was chosen by Mrs. Nixon.

"She personally asked me to paint her husband's portrait," he said in an interview. "And I agree to do so."

Mr. Wyeth said Mr. Nixon asked him not to begin the work during the President's current term in office.

How does Mr. Wyeth regard Mr. Nixon as a portrait subject?

"He's a very handsome man, to my mind, a remarkable looking person," he said. "He has very keen and sharp features."

## U.S. Insists on Questioning Russian Before He Can Leave

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The U.S. government told Soviet officials today that it insists on an interview with a Soviet exchange student who reportedly slashed his wrists and threatened to jump from the White House.

The student, Merab Kurashvili, 36, was to have appeared at a hearing this morning at the New York office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. But officials at the Russian mission to the United Nations, where Mr. Kurashvili reportedly was being treated for his wounds, said he could not appear "due to illness," a U.S. spokesman reported.

The student reportedly slashed himself Sunday night and tried to jump from a Soviet Embassy panel truck taking him and another student to Kennedy Airport to board an Aeroflot plane for Moscow.

The State Department said yesterday that the government had asked Soviet officials in Washington and New York to produce Mr. Kurashvili for the interview today in New York.

Charles W. Bray, a spokesman for the State Department, said the request had been made "to assure that an officer of the federal government has had an opportunity" to ask Mr. Kurashvili if he wanted to go to Russia.

Mr. Kurashvili was being sent back to Russia by his government after he and another Soviet student were involved in a shoplifting incident in California, the State Department said.

After the slashing, Mr. Kurashvili was treated at a local hospital. Hours later he was escorted away by two Soviet officials; a hospital spokesman said he appeared to have left voluntarily.

An official at the Soviet mission to the UN, Nikolai Logvinov, giving his version of the incident, said: "My understanding is that there was some sort of a quarrel with another student on the way to the airport. He is a Georgian, you know, and they have very active natures and that is why he did this to himself."

## U.S. Bars Top French Doctor As China Amity Unit Official

PARIS, Jan. 11 (AP)—An eminent French pediatrician said today he had been refused a normal visa to the United States because he is a president of the French-Chinese Friendship Association.

Dr. Alexandre Minkowski said he had been scheduled to lecture at the University of California in Los Angeles in November and December, and that he requested a visa at the American Embassy here.

He said he was told by a consular official that when he accepted his position with the friendship association, "you made your choice."

Dr. Minkowski said he has been one of the six presidents of the association for the past six years and that he had made several trips to the United States during that period, including a trip last year.

Dr. Minkowski said he had gone to the United States about 20 times, 10 times as a lecturer in such schools as UCLA, Stanford, Harvard and Yale.

He has visited China twice and North Vietnam and Cuba once to study medical treatment. "But I refuse to go to the Soviet Union," he said, "because of the invasion of Czechoslovakia."

Dr. Minkowski did part of his studies at Harvard under a Rockefeller Foundation scholarship. He is now director of the Center of Biological Research for Newborn Babies at Cochin Hospital.

SALT Session Held

VIENNA, Jan. 11 (AP)—American and Soviet negotiators at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks today held a 150-minute session in the Soviet Embassy.

## Baton Rouge Mayor Blames Black Muslims for Deaths of 4

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 11 (AP)—Mayor W. W. Dumas blamed Black Muslims in part for a street gunfight between law enforcement officers and blacks which left two officers and two blacks dead. Seven young Muslims deny that the organization was involved.

The shooting erupted yesterday afternoon when police moved in to clear a city street of an impromptu rally at which militants were calling for improved conditions in the city's black community.

Gov. John McKeithen blamed the burst of gunfire on "outsiders."

And Sheriff's Detective Capt. Bryan Clemmons Jr. says "some sort of suicide plot" might have been involved in the shooting.

Twenty blacks were arrested and charged with disturbing the peace and eight of the 20 were later charged with murder in the deaths of two sheriff's deputies. Three of the eight were from Chicago, one from Philadelphia and one from Los Angeles.

Some 25 persons were treated for injuries, including Baton Rouge Police Chief Eddie Bauer. Four hundred National Guard troops were called to duty to bolster local and state police in enforcing a dusk-to-dawn curfew. Bars and grocery stores were ordered closed.

"We have every reason to believe this is a national movement by the Muslims," Mayor Dumas said. "The information we get is that this isn't just local."

He said the incident apparently stemmed from the arrest last week of two of three Muslims taken into custody for allegedly soliciting funds without a license.

"They're talking about taking over our city," Mr. Dumas said. "We're clearing the deck, and we're ready to take them on."

He said, "The people who started this were from Chicago. They were able to get some militants, like any other community has, to side with them. This was a useless thing. These so-called Black Muslims were out to cause chaos, and that's all."

Before the gunfire broke out, young Negroes had blocked off the street, using cars with out-of-state licenses. They told residents, "We're here to give you four city blocks."

Police arrived and warned they would tow the cars away. Eventually, bottles and rocks were thrown at police, who started swinging their nightsticks. Police and blacks chased each other down the street. Then the shooting started.

Newman Al Crouch said he thought he was covering a routine civil rights protest until he heard a shot ring out.

"I turned around and saw this deputy's face disfigure. Shots started coming from everywhere," he said.

During the night, 41 persons were arrested for curfew violations. Police chased down and arrested a black during the night and charged him with attempted murder in the sniper shooting of a squad car. The two policemen inside were not hurt.

## Deserter Won't Be Extradited to U.S., Dutch Say

THE HAGUE, Jan. 11 (Reuters).

A 24-year-old U.S. Navy deserter, Ralph Waver, who has become a test case of Holland's attitude toward Americans who refuse to fight in Vietnam, will not be extradited, the Justice Ministry announced here today.

The ministry said the U.S. authorities had withdrawn their request for his extradition. The Dutch government had asked for this in view of the long period of time required to exhaust legal recourse.

The decision not to extradite did not, however, alter the view of the Dutch and American governments that the NATO status treaty was applicable in this sort of case, the announcement said.

The seaman deserted from the Navy when his ship was in Rotterdam in June, 1970. He was arrested in Haarlem on last June 1.

Gromyko to Visit Japan Jan. 23

TOKYO, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will visit Japan starting Jan. 23 for the first Japanese-Soviet talks at the foreign minister level in five years.

Mr. Gromyko's decision to come to Japan was announced today by Soviet Ambassador Oleg A. Troyanovsky, after a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda.

Government sources said Mr. Gromyko's visit may be connected with recent progress in talks between the two countries on Japanese participation in development of the Siberian oil industry.

## Japan Envoy Warns on Nixon China Trip

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (UPI)—The Japanese ambassador to the United States, Nobutaka Ushiba, warned yesterday that President Nixon's trip to China next month might be "the beginning of a process of unravelling our mutual security in the Far East."

Coming only three days after Mr. Nixon's meeting with Premier Eisaku Sato of Japan in San Clemente, Calif., the ambassador's speech underscored how far apart the United States and Japan remain on the vital question of China policy.

Mr. Ushiba, addressing the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco on United States-Japan relations, said that the President's visit to China "can and should be a very significant contribution to peace and stability in Asia."

In a text made available here, Mr. Ushiba said: "But it might, however unintentionally and contrary to American desires—be the beginning of a process of unravelling our mutual security in the Far East."

Critical Period He said the result "will depend in very large measure on the real nature of U.S.-Japan relations in the critical period to come."

The ambassador said he would be optimistic if Tokyo-Washington consultations "are intimate and substantial."

"But if they become largely pro forma and cosmetic, then I would worry about what the future holds for us," he said.

"Both of us have far too much at stake to risk getting out of tandem on the important subject of China."

Japanese officials have privately expressed their misgivings about Mr. Nixon's China venture before, but Mr. Ushiba's remarks were the strongest public expression of concern heard yet.

Mr. Sato indicated the reasons for the lack of agreement on China during two news conferences in San Clemente on Friday. He was vague on his China policy, reflecting his government's inability to formulate a China policy because of political controversy over it in Tokyo.

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## The Wide-Ranging Democrats

The formal entry of former Vice-President Hubert Humphrey into the Pennsylvania primary adds another name to the crowded and varied slate of Democratic contenders for the presidency. Such diversity is a normal reflection of the aspirations of the party out of power in any presidential year, but the Democrats are carrying it to an unusual degree. From Shirley Chisholm, the black congresswoman of Brooklyn, to Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, there is a range of personality and ideology that even the free-wheeling Democrats have seldom experienced, whether the party was in or out of national office.

It is doubtful whether the Democrats as a party are as seriously divided as this range would seem to indicate. What is more likely is that the numerous Democratic presidential hopefuls represent a reaction to the uncertain state of party politics within the United States as a whole—one that might well find expression among Republicans, too, if they did not have a President in the White House, with all the centralizing political influence that implies. Traditional political allegiances and alignments have been gravely weakened over the past decade. The South cannot be counted on as either solidly Democratic or solidly conservative; the farm vote has lost much of its effect and cohesion; the urban bloc—for which New York's Mayor Lindsay is the most effective spokesman—has not yet

acquired any fixed political philosophy. Yet it is probable that the distinction between urban and suburban interests is now more important than the older town and country dichotomy, and, since urban problems are now virtually universal, more significant than former regional differences.

In other words, the Democrats are searching for a unifying theme, rather than, necessarily, a unifying candidate. The Republicans have their theme in the Nixon administration—a pragmatic theme, contested from right and left within the party, but one that might win the election if the administration shows, by November, that it can work.

Barring some electrifying crystallization of the Democratic opposition by another William Jennings Bryan, it is probable that the party will rally around a Muskie or a McGovern, and seek to capitalize on the discontents aroused by four years of Nixon. The right-wing Democrats—the Wallaces, Jacksons and Yortys—pose the only real ideological differences within the Democratic ranks and they do not seem to have the clout to produce the kind of conservative swing that gave the Democrats such candidates as Alton B. Parker in 1904 and John W. Davis in 1924. And after the conventions, both parties will grope, as best they can, through the clusters of new attitudes and new interests that have abraded the old party's loyalties and made outdated platitudes of old party platforms.

## U.S.-Japan: Summit or Nadir

The five summit conferences just held with the United States' most important partners abroad, culminating in talks with Japan's leaders, have provided a partial antidote to the go-it-alone policies that have poisoned the country's alliances since July. But the limited results of the Nixon-Sato meeting in San Clemente suggest that, in Japan's case, the malaise stirred by last year's "Nixon shocks" will not be quickly dissipated. A major, continuing effort will be needed just to prevent further deterioration in America's most vital Pacific relationship.

Apart from the usual verbal bouquets, positive announcements from the San Clemente summit were unusually meager in number and importance. Okinawa will revert to Japan on May 15, six weeks earlier than Washington had intended. American nuclear weapons there will be withdrawn before then, as planned. Progress has been made—but no agreements have been reached as yet—on trade issues. Least meaningful of all, a "hot line" will be set up between Tokyo and Washington—as if the breakdown in communications might have been less disastrous if Premier Sato had been informed of Mr. Nixon's prolonged secret negotiations with China a few hours rather than a few minutes before the President's surprise July announcement of his projected trip to Peking.

The crux of the problem is that the United States for a quarter-century has been the fixed sun around which Japan has revolved. That sun now has moved. The certainty that it will be in its place every morning is gone. Japan's concept of a benevolent America, acting in the common interest, has been fundamentally altered. Mr. Nixon last summer announced the opening of an era of rivalry with America's allies in West Europe and Japan, coinciding with his "era of negotiations" with the rivals of the past, Russia and China. He began to talk of promoting American interests first and to act in the same way—on pocketbook as well as political

issues abroad. Tokyo, as a result, has begun to talk about and grope for a revival of a Japan-centered foreign policy.

It is evident that the two governments no longer have common policies, particularly on China. The communiqué was silent on the critical issues of Taiwan and Korea. Although the United States has troops in both countries and Japan vital economic and defense interests, the policies of Tokyo and Washington in both areas are shifting under Peking's pressure for change.

Mr. Sato is a lame duck after seven years in office. Peking refuses to deal with him and in other ways he is hampered in making the changes in Japanese policy that undoubtedly will follow his departure. But he already has begun to loosen Japan's commitments to Taiwan in preparation for an accommodation with Peking. His economic aides are moving to reduce Japan's dependence on the United States and the dollar. They have announced plans for a "yen settlements union," a kind of yen bloc in Asia that faintly recalls the World War II Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. There is more talk in Tokyo of self-reliance in defense including nuclear defense.

"The failure of our leadership has left us exposed as a hapless small power manipulated at will by big powers," the country's leading financial newspaper recently wrote. "This is our most serious crossroads since the end of the war. We must question the American alliance and we must ask whether economic power by itself is really an effective means to insure our national interests."

It is evident that the America-first nationalism into which Mr. Nixon drifted last summer has evoked a nationalist response among many allies. Nowhere is it more dangerous than in Japan. The San Clemente summit, following on Mr. Nixon's December agreements defusing the international monetary and trade crisis, is only a beginning in the vital task of restoring confidence between the United States and Japan.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### Anderson Papers

Washington has seldom looked more like a sieve. The Anderson Papers on the administration's attitude to the India-Pakistan war came close on the heels of the Pentagon papers on the Vietnam war. It is difficult to generalize whether revelations of this sort are justified. Governments can cogently claim secrecy on matters of real national security, bargaining positions and such like, and newspapers in a democracy should normally hesitate to pre-empt the government's responsibility for policy by forcing its hand at a critical moment. But information on how or why decisions were made is often legitimate. Most governments hide far too much from the people they are sup-

posed to serve, and it's wholly right that their washing should be exposed from time to time.

Jack Anderson, the American columnist, sailed very close to the line of legitimacy in publishing diplomatic cables and minutes of White House meetings. In the circumstances, so far as they are known at present, it seems difficult to fault him. On balance, he will have done more good than harm. What is disturbing is not the substance of the leaks themselves, but the fact that they are becoming more common, more defensible, and more widely defended. They suggest a malaise in the administration and a lack of public confidence.

—From the Times (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 12, 1897

WASHINGTON—Gen. Leo, the United States Consul-General at Havana, was sent to Cuba by President Cleveland to represent the administration, somewhat more closely and personally than is usually the case with diplomatic envoys who are supposed to represent the nation rather than the Executive. He was that as it may be, he is there, and his views will carry great weight with the public, the Congress and certainly with the administration.

#### Fifty Years Ago

January 12, 1922

ALBANY—Deputy U.S. Attorney-General John W. Crimmon, addressing the conference of New York State district attorneys here, declared that a crime wave was sweeping the country and that court calendars were seriously clogged. He said that the cooperation of local, State and Federal authorities was necessary to curb the wave. Parental laxity in disciplining the children was also cited as a factor in the new crime wave.



**'Certainly I Find Nothing Wrong With Your Irresistible Urge to Run for President! Everybody Wants to Run for President! I Am Announcing My Candidacy Tomorrow!'**

## Lesson of Anderson Papers to France

By James Goldsborough

PARIS.—The significance of the Anderson papers and their revelations on the decision-making process in a presidential system has not gone unnoticed in this country that is now locked in a debate over how to modify the constitution more in favor of a presidential system than a parliamentary one.

President Pompidou has shown every sign of wanting to straighten out the Gaullist constitution sometime before his term is up in 1976, and he is trying with the idea of a national referendum which would establish the system here as a presidential one, a system in which the government would be responsible to him alone and not to parliament as it is now.

De Gaulle used to say that the 18th century was "hybrid," half-parliamentary, half-presidential. It was parliamentary in that parliament could defeat the government on a measure, or censure it, and force it to resign; it was presidential in that the president appointed the government, and was not responsible himself to it.

Obviously there is potential conflict here, and Mr. Pompidou has recognized it. So far, De Gaulle and his successor have had only majority parliaments to work with, but the day will come when the opposition controls the National Assembly. Mr. Pompidou would like to alter the system while the majority is still in control.

#### Separate Powers

Naturally enough, his inclination is toward a presidential system. One can only hazard a guess as to the changes he might envisage, but they might very well be patterned vaguely on the American system (which after all comes from Montesquieu) of a separation of powers: The government's ties and responsibility to parliament would end. Parliament could play a more active role in law-making. The notion of a Supreme Court would be considered. Only a few months ago professor Maurice Duverger in a front page editorial in *Le Monde* recommended the idea of blinding judicial review by the already-existing Council Constitution.

The relation of the Anderson papers on the U.S. government's handling of the India-Pakistan war to this issue is that they point out some of the dangers of the presidential system, or show how the system can be turned by a secretive president into one in which all the checks and balances are missing. One fears that in France, where parliament is unaccustomed to any role under the 18th century constitution, and where the press is relatively docile, a presidential system could evolve where there were no checks and balances at all.

In some ways both France and

the United States have already reached that point.

In the Anderson papers we learned that there was no real decision-making process at work in Washington. The President did not meet with the cabinet nor apparently with anyone except Dr. Kissinger during the crisis. Dr. Kissinger rejected Ambassador Keating's cables and advised the State Department to change its tune. Congress was told nothing nor will it be told since Dr. Kissinger need not testify before it. What went on was learned only because somebody did not agree with what was done or how it was done and leaked the story.

In France, the decision-making process has been no better under the Gaullists. De Gaulle, for better or for worse, consulted no one on foreign policy. The Algerian war was ended, NATO damaged, the growth of Europe stymied, Israel blocked—its property blockaded—Quebec encouraging an separatist and Biafra supported, all by one man alone. A minister or two resigned along the way, but few protest, for they believed in the great man's infallibility.

#### Secretive

Mr. Pompidou inherited this system. Like Mr. Nixon, he is by nature private, even secretive, and the system suited him. Mr. Pompidou does not have a Dr. Kissinger to advise him; he does have a handful of trusted and capable assistants who brief him, but who do not appear to influence him much. French foreign policy has become Pompidou's, a word the French have

coined to mean shrewd, pragmatic, sensible, unspectacular but with occasional flourishes, as in the Azores.

Both Mr. Nixon and Mr. Pompidou like summit meetings, when possible in tête-à-tête unencumbered by ministers and experts. Some observers believe Mr. Pompidou used the tête-à-tête somewhat better than Mr. Nixon during the monetary crisis, probably because he understands monetary affairs better. In fact some say that Mr. Nixon was hoodwinked by Mr. Pompidou in the Azores, that he did not come with the intention of announcing the dollar's devaluation, but because summit meetings require communications, felt he had to announce something.

The trouble with presidential tête-à-têtes, however, is that nobody really knows what goes on. One European diplomat, who describes U.S. foreign policy as "Byzantine," clearly expresses the Europeans' fear over what Mr. Nixon might be getting into in Peking and Moscow. He reflects the fear that one hears from all sides among many Europeans today: that they cannot be sure of America anymore; that Washington's promises and assurances in light of Mr. Nixon's personal diplomacy and love of headlines ring false.

A political science professor was heard to remark this week: "How do they know what Mr. Nixon may agree to when he is alone with Brezhnev? Nixon has always been the kind of man to say, 'You want to do it, let's do it.' The Europeans fear it could be at their expense."

Mr. Pompidou seems on the same tack. When he goes to Britain next month to see Mr. Heath, he will go alone. The two men will be meeting privately at Chequers. It is not a British choice. As a British diplomat remarked, "We hate tête-à-têtes. We do not believe the prime minister is necessarily an expert in foreign affairs."

#### Consensus

Commenting on the Anderson papers, the diplomat said: "If our prime minister had any such notions and they were not shared by the rest of the cabinet, there would have been disagreement, and some kind of consensus would have been reached."

Every democratic system must have its checks and balances or it ceases to be democratic. There was always something frightening about De Gaulle's pronouncements falling from the sky and so there with Dr. Kissinger's. One trusts that the press will be there, or parliament or the cabinet, some institution, which, while not impeding the executive process, can temper it. There is something alarming in a system which can result in an ambassador's cables from a war zone complaining that official policy lacks "credibility," and does not coincide with the facts. Ambassador Keating was saying that U.S. policy was wrong, and he might have been the first one to say so. Did his cable reach the President?

The French would do well to bear in mind the lessons of the Anderson papers as they ponder constitutional changes.

## In Thy Name, Oh Liberty!

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—A few years ago Maurice Couve de Murville, the eminent French statesman who has served his country both as foreign minister and premier, complained to me that it was impossible to talk confidentially with American leaders. The reason, he said, was that they immediately made memoranda of such conversations and distributed them in Washington and allied capitals. Often these subsequently leaked to the press.

Earlier today he commented that the substance of every talk almost invariably was spread beyond its designated audience. Recently Couve de Murville had had a very confidential discussion with an important American and yet, two days later, it was published in the newspapers. If the French government systematically requested that special care be taken to safeguard secrecy, reports were merely labeled "top secret" instead of "secret" when they were circulated—and often leaked.

This made it extremely hard for France to deal with the United States. At that time, there were certain pressing and sensitive issues which Paris felt required urgent review with Washington. Yet it was frustrated because even in informal conversations a man like the American secretary of state would dictate memoranda—and then these memoranda, or their substance, would be classified and sent around.

#### Memorized

This aspect of the question now obsessed the United States—when does the government have a right to keep its attitudes secret—is infrequently considered. Many are mesmerized by the thought that the public has a right to know everything. It doesn't—and it seriously considered once very issue, would probably confirm as much.

Americans choose their government by free election and then freely accept the temporary rule. They cannot expect to monitor every decision before, during and after it has been made, especially decisions affecting national security or the interests of foreign nations. In the latter case, these foreign nations will simply freeze up and cease to deal with us if all their secrets are aired.

I have no doubt that string bureaucratic habits of the American administrative machinery continually are by over-classifying masses of information that properly belong in the public domain. This tendency—which is observable in all governments everywhere—should be rigorously curbed.

But that does not mean the people should be in a position to debate military movements of each naval vessel or army division, the daily give and take of disarmament discussions with Russia, tentative suggestions for peace arrangements in the Middle East or all tentative travel plans of President Nixon. The exercise of such a privilege would produce administrative chaos equivalent to anarchy, would strengthen our adversaries abroad and cost us our last foreign friends.

"Oh Liberty! Liberty! What crimes are committed in thy name," wrote an outraged Lamartine and this is most certainly a

danger that can be extended to liberty of the press. Raymond Aron, the brilliant French professor and commentator, is much disturbed. He writes:

"As far as I am concerned, it strikes me as contrary to the duties of the citizen of a democratic country to expect of the state, to establish himself as a judge of what should or should not be published....

"The path upon which men in political life, functionaries and journalists are engaged in the United States seems dangerous to me... will journalists try to install microphones in the desk of the President in the name of the public's right to be informed?"

An excess of freedom in any form of life produces license or abuse, whether applied to eating, drinking, sex, driving automobiles or making noise. Such excesses are well recognized and generally democratic societies have built-in restraints against them, ultimately applied by servants of the community paid to enforce laws suited to the general convenience.

It seems to me that an excess of freedom can also infect the press. The proof of this, of course, is that no American journalist would knowingly publish blueprints of vital secret weapons or State Department codes. But it is evident that dangerous frontiers are being trespassed when highly classified information is made public and thereby U.S. relations with foreign countries are jeopardized. This threatens confidence in the United States of those large areas abroad which depend upon our stability and discretion for their own security.

Published and printed by International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berry, Paris-8. Tel.: 22-54-48. Telex: 2350 Herald, Paris. Cable: Herald, Paris.

## Looking Behind The Leaks

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—High public differences are widely expected to have prompted the leak of secret documents on the India-Pakistan crisis to Jack Anderson. But most of the evidence suggests that the true cause is a more bureaucratic rivalry within the national security establishment.

The most striking evidence is the evidence of the fact that the leak didn't bark in the Holmes story. The fact is that no enduring policy issue of importance is involved in the leaks.

The fight over East Pakistan is largely a one-shot affair. Nothing that happens in the subcontinent is central to international politics. The United States had already tipped off Pakistan—and practically everybody knew it—when the war was sprung. As the House, some of Dr. Kissinger's comments make plain, the administration was anticipating a return to more normal relations with New Delhi.

Second bit of evidence involves Mr. Anderson himself. He is not deeply versed in foreign affairs. No one who aimed to change a line of international policy would single out Mr. Anderson as the agent for effecting that result through the leak of secret information.

Mr. Anderson's specialty—and it is an important specialty—is leaking the "insider's" view of the workings of government. He is a man of good guts against bad guys, servants of the public against leaders at the trough, honest men against liars.

By no mere accident the chief fruit of his disclosures was something that affected policy. The chief consequence was to impugn the integrity of Dr. Kissinger.

As a third bit of evidence there is the state of relations among senior officials and principal agencies of the foreign affairs community in the Nixon administration. The chief target for most of the venom is Dr. Kissinger, and some of the fault is his. He has a sharp tongue, and he has been unnecessarily unkind in comments about some of the senior officials who are some of the most prestigious figures in the government.

But most of the resentment has been caused by what Dr. Kissinger does in the service of the President. Dr. Kissinger has virtually eliminated from the decision-making business some of the most high-powered men among agencies in town.

The office of Secretary of Defense is perhaps the chief victim of the "insider's" view. The office is going to be stepping down with practically nothing to its credit.

He seems hostile to the administration's policy on an arms control agreement, and he was completely cut out of plans for President's visit to China. His general reputation for trickery has caused the cognate right-wing press to be hostile to him. He is the enemy of the most able leaders of the security services. Indeed, some of the White House officials at the Pentagon believed Mr. Laird leaked that about the Pentagon Papers.

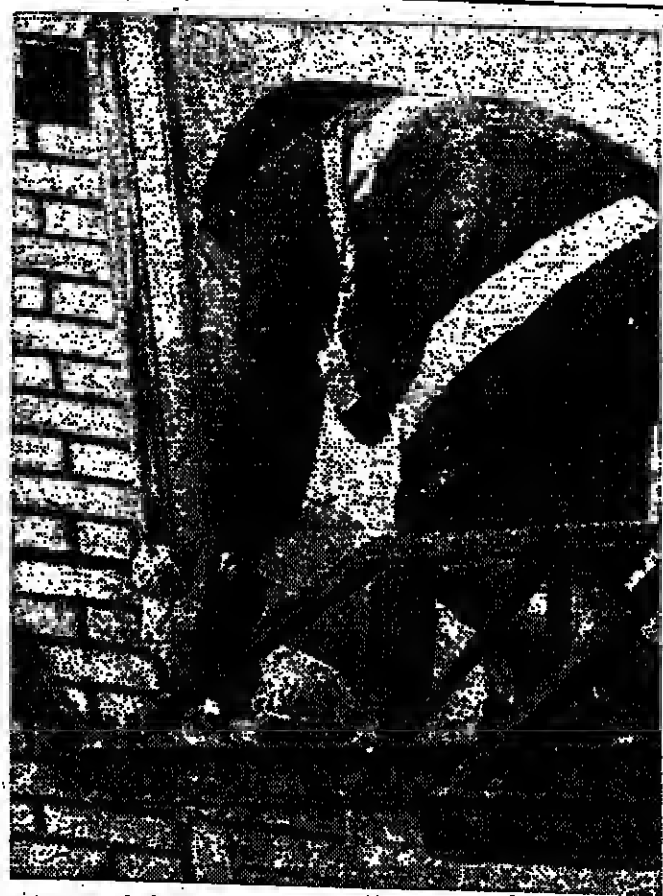
The uniformed military men are close second in the odds. Many of them do not like the way the White House is winding down the war in Vietnam. Almost all of them are opposed to the arms control agreement which the White House is now negotiating with the Russians. Some are hostile to the Okinawa reversion; some are hostile to the White House's relations with Japan. And far more than civilians in the government, the uniformed military are in the habit of leaking classified information to serve their own interests.

Not that the State Department or other civilian agencies can be entirely exempted from suspicion. Except as regards the Near East, Dr. Kissinger has taken over the whole realm of foreign policy, including even negotiation with foreign officials. This assumption of the State Department's traditional role is bitterly resented by many of the department's senior officials. Indeed, one of them not long ago voiced the suspicion that Dr. Kissinger spent his day on his last trip to Europe in the State Department, which was handling the United Nations vote on Rhodesia's admission.

With suspicions as to the motives there is every reason to expect bureaucratic rivalry as the chief element in the background of the Anderson Papers. There is no case for blaming, or even suspecting, the sources of the leaks.

On the contrary, for any case for a presidential system, the case of the country is that the source of the leaks and the men who leak them.





**NEAR CATASTROPHE**—Courageous fireman on aerial ladder approaching a frightened cat in New York's garment district Monday, to rescue it from a fourth floor ledge of a burning building. Fortunately there were no injuries except for the poor cat's singed fur.

## U.K. Panel Arrives in Rhodesia

### Africans Protest Settlement Terms

SALISBURY, Jan. 11 (Reuters)—Britain's commission to test public reaction to the Rhodesian settlement terms flew into Salisbury today to a silent demonstration by hundreds of African nationalists.

Brandishing placards, the protesters jammed the airport in a demonstration of black resistance to the settlement proposals organized by the African National Council.

But the demonstration was far smaller than had been predicted by many members of the ANC—chief rallying point for African opposition to the terms.

Security was tight at the airport and along the eight miles of highway into the capital.

**No Sellout**

But it was a peaceful demonstration which faced British Judge Lord Pearce and other members of the commission as they stepped from their plane. The banners proclaimed "No Sellout," "One Man One Vote," "Release Our Leaders" (a reference to nationalists held in detention) and "Kwete."

Kwete is the Shona language word for no. It was a call for African rejection of the terms for ending the six-year-old dispute, now to be put to a test of acceptance before Rhodesia's five million Africans and 250,000 whites.

The 15-man commission will make a two-month tour throughout Rhodesia, canvassing white and nonwhite opinion about the settlement.

White opinion already clearly favors acceptance of the terms, which insure continuing white rule for many years.

## Striking British Coal Miners Picket Electric Power Units

LONDON, Jan. 11 (Reuters)—Britain's striking coal miners moved today to make their walk-out really effective by blocking fuel supplies to electric power stations.

Orders went out to the National Union of Mineworkers to picket power stations on a 24-hour basis. The objective was to prevent stockpiled coal or alternative fuels being delivered.

In this way it was hoped to sharpen the effect of last Saturday's walkout by 200,000 miners, who are demanding a 47 percent pay raise.

In the normal way it would be some time before the cessation of mining coal made itself felt on the general public. But concentrating on the power stations would be different.

Union leader Joe Gormley said: "Instead of it being weeks before the effects of the strike are felt it could be only a matter of days."

**Meets Feather**

Mr. Gormley today met Vice President Feathers, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, which includes most of British organized labor. No details of the meeting were given.

"But there was no sign of an initiative to solve the dispute. The National Coal Board—the body that runs the nationalized mines—is refusing to offer more than a 7.5 percent pay raise."

William Shepherd, deputy leader of the coal board, said his main worry was safety at the mines, which reportedly had been abandoned. There were fears that absence of maintenance might lead to severe damage of the installations.

In another development today, Britain's railroad locomotive engineers union pledged 100 percent support for the striking NUM.

**Strike Vote Date Set**

FRANKFURT, Jan. 11 (UPI)—The executive of the metalworkers union today set Jan. 19 as the date for a union vote on whether to call a strike in the West German steel industry.

In setting the date, the executive followed yesterday's recommendation of the union's Wage Commission. It approved the Wage Commission's finding that three months of negotiations on annual wage increases had collapsed.

The negotiations broke down Saturday. Management offered a

**Holdup in Nice**

NICE, France, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Two armed bandits staged a holdup today and escaped with \$20,000 francs from the Texas Instruments electronics plant here.

**British Diplomat Ousted by Bulgaria**

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced last night that a British diplomat has been ordered out of Bulgaria.

Gordon Feast, 31, first commercial attaché at the British Embassy in Sofia, was told to leave the country by Jan. 19.

No reason for the expulsion was given by the Bulgarians, but a Foreign Office spokesman said it was believed to be in retaliation for the British refusal to extend the visa of Georgi Ivanov Gotsev, Bulgarian head of Balkan Tours in London, beyond Jan. 19 on "security grounds."

**Red Bloc Meeting Set**

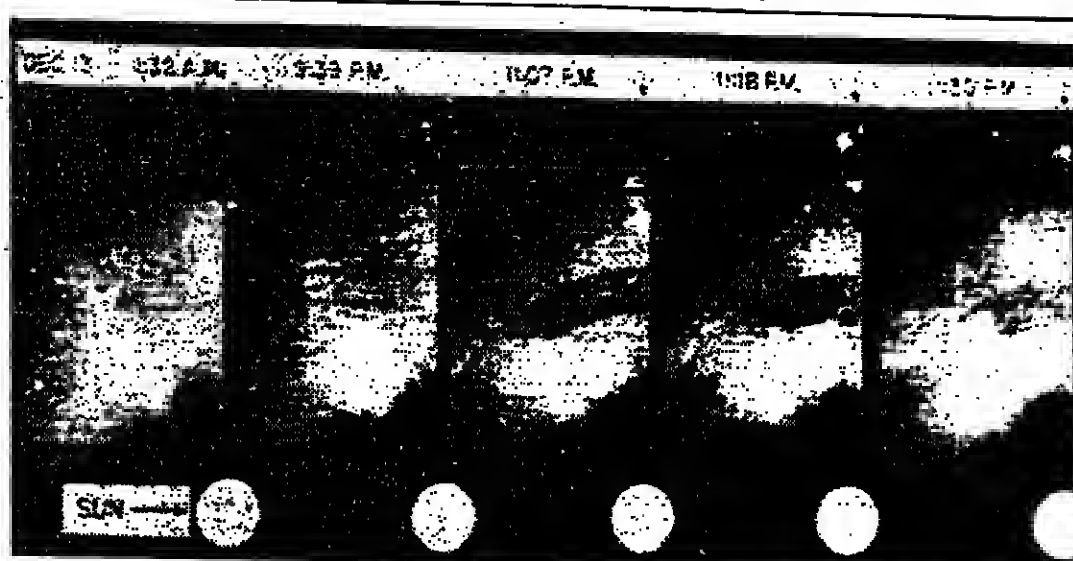
MOSCOW, Jan. 11 (Reuters)—Warsaw Pact leaders will hold a regular summit meeting in Prague in the second half of January, Tass reported today. Their last such meeting was in Berlin in December, 1970.

**A fairy-world for winter holidays**

The hotel surrounded by snow-covered forests and situated at the foot of the Alps, is a perfect place for a winter holiday. It offers a wide range of services, including skiing, skating, and sledding. The hotel is located in the heart of the Alps, and is surrounded by beautiful scenery. It is a perfect place for a winter holiday.

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A. N. Miller, mgr.



**SOLAR ERUPTION**—Series of photographs, released in Washington by the Naval Research Laboratory, show huge eruption in sun's outer atmosphere on the night of December 13, 1971. The device, called a white light coronagraph aboard an orbiting solar observatory, recorded eruption optically for the first time.

## U.S. Takes Pictures From Spacecraft

### First Photos of Flare on the Sun's Far Side

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Naval scientists have made the first photographs ever taken of a solar flare that erupted from the side of the sun facing away from the earth.

The photographs show tongues of ionized gases shooting as far as 4 million miles from the sun's surface as a result of a solar disturbance on Dec. 13, 1971.

It also was the first time that a photograph had caught the effects of a massive eruption of the sun traveling through its outer corona. Since the camera had been carried aloft by a spacecraft, the Orbiting Solar Observ-

## U.S. Scientists Have Identified 3 Basic Ingredients of Moon

HOUSTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Lunar scientists have identified the three basic ingredients of the moon and discovered a large region of relatively high radioactivity.

Experts told the third annual Lunar Science Conference yesterday that study of data and rocks gathered on Apollo moon-landing flights disclose these three basic moon materials:

- Iron-rich basaltic rock found in the great dry plains on the front side of the moon. Basalt also is a common material found on earth but its chemical composition differs from that on the moon.
- KREEP, the mysterious potassium-rich material which also is high in such other radioactive elements as uranium, thorium and rare earth metals. This is generally found in the radioactive northwest sector on the front side.
- Felsite, found in most parts of the moon. It is low in radioactivity and high in aluminum, calcium and sodium.

"Now that we have identified these three basic building blocks, we must continue our studies to find how they are related in time and place," reported Paul W. Gast, chief of planetary and earth sciences at NASA's Manned Spacecraft Center here.

James Arnold of the University

of California at San Diego said the radioactive zone was detected by a gamma-ray experiment operated by astronaut Alfred M. Worden as he orbited the moon alone during the Apollo-13 mission last August.

Mr. Arnold said research is under way to determine if the radioactivity is associated with thermal emissions from beneath the surface. He emphasized the dosage is high only in relation to the rest of the moon and that levels are similar to those on earth.

Mr. Gast said origin of the radioactive KREEP rocks "is a crucial clue to the early history of the moon. It's important that we determine when they last crystallized from a liquid."

He said experts believe this occurred about four billion years ago, about the time the Mare Imbrium was carved out of the moon by the impact of a giant object from space.

## Soviet Journal Scores Novel By Solzhenitsyn

MOSCOW, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Official Soviet critics today described Alexander Solzhenitsyn's new novel, "August 1914," as an anti-Soviet work that had been greeted in the West as a "barbaric challenge to the current Soviet regime."

This week's edition of Literary Gazette, official journal of the Writers' Union that expelled Mr. Solzhenitsyn, gives the first Soviet reaction to "August 1914." The novel was smuggled to the West for publication.

Literary Gazette alleged that one U.S. newspaper had described the novel "as an actual barbed challenge made by Mr. Solzhenitsyn to the present regime and directed against its very essence."

"The manuscript was sent abroad by the author himself along with the publishing rights and a detailed instruction concerning the royalties," Literary Gazette said.

Although Literary Gazette did not say so, the Soviet tried and jailed several authors in the 1960s for sending their works to the West for publication.

## King Frederik's Condition Worsens

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 11 (UPI)—The condition of Denmark's King Frederik IX deteriorated badly today.

The noon bulletin, issued from Amalienborg Palace, said: "After a couple of days with normal temperature and satisfactory heart function, the condition of His Majesty the King deteriorated this morning. The temperature was 39.4 (102.9 F.). His Majesty is very tired and dozing." A later report said his condition was unchanged.

Constantine, the exiled King of Greece, flew in from Rome this afternoon to be at the side of his father-in-law.

## Bridge Work Halts Bosphorus Shipping

ISTANBUL, Jan. 11 (Reuters)—Shipping through the Bosphorus was halted for six-and-a-half hours today while the first suspension cable for a bridge linking Asia and Europe was hoisted across the waterway.

The bridge, due for completion next year, will be the fourth largest suspension bridge in the world and form a vital link in the Asia-Europe highway project.

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## Seoul Wants Veto on Pacts By Big Powers About Korea

SEOUL, Jan. 11 (UPI)—President Chung Hee Park declared today that South Korea would not accept any decision by the big powers on the fate of Korea made without the consent and participation of the Seoul government.

He made the remarks at his first news conference of the year in commenting on the scheduled visit of President Nixon to Peking next month.

"Our government is watching the forthcoming talks in Peking with deep concern," Mr. Park said. He restated his previously expressed hope that Mr. Nixon's Peking visit would help reduce tensions in Asia, and particularly in northeast Asia.

**Personal Letter**

He disclosed that Mr. Nixon had stated in a personal letter to him last month that he had no intention of discussing the Korean question with Chinese leaders, even if the Chinese raised it. He would not make any commitment adversely affecting South Korea's interest.

"At the present moment," the South Korean leader added, "I have no other choice but to believe Mr. Nixon's words."

"But I want to make our basic position clear, that we will not accept any decision on the Korean question made without consultation with our government and our participation in it," he declared.

Mr. Park also said he was opposed to the idea of admitting all divided countries into the United Nations in a package deal.

"It is unrealistic to treat equally all divided nations, because their historical backgrounds, circumstances of their territorial partitions and their present conditions are different," the 54-year-old president said.

Furthermore, he added the principle of universality in the United Nations was shattered when the world body admitted Communist China and ousted Nationalist China.

Mr. Park rejected the idea of

**Kim Asks Peace Pact**

TOKYO, Jan. 11 (Reuters)—North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung has called on South Korea to conclude a peace treaty with his country and open discussions between all political parties of the two countries, the Yomiuri Shimbun here reported today.

Premier Kim told Japanese correspondents in Pyongyang that both North and South Korea should declare in the treaty not to attack each other, and then the United States must withdraw its military forces from South Korea.

## Javits to Press U.S. Devaluation Against Gold

LONDON, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., said today he would press for immediate devaluation of the dollar against gold without waiting for America's major overseas customers to make trade concessions to the United States.

The senator said, "There is an urgent necessity for Congress to act on devaluation promptly" and, thereby, complete the U.S.'s part in the currency realignment agreement reached in Washington last month. Otherwise, he said, the fear of a worldwide recession and trade war that the agreement had quelled might flare up again.

In announcing the agreement Dec. 18, President Nixon said he would seek legislation raising the official price of gold from \$35 to \$38 an ounce—a devaluation of 8.57 percent—but only after Japan, Canada and the European Common Market nations had removed some of the trade restrictions keeping American-made goods out of those countries.

Sen. Javits asserted that the United States does not need this stick to get what it wants. "We have plenty of carrots to induce cooperation," he said. "The recent crisis again proved America's importance to Europe. We are still the biggest economic factor in the world."

The senator spoke at a news conference at the U.S. Embassy, at the end of a five-nation tour.

## Hamburg Aide Dies

HAMBURG, Germany, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Hamburg prosecutor, Guenther von Below, 51, took his life yesterday with a gunshot after he was suspended over alleged misconduct in investigating a tax evasion case. Hamburg police reported. He was accused of prematurely dropping in 1970 a case against a Hamburg businessman who allegedly evaded \$433,000 in taxes.

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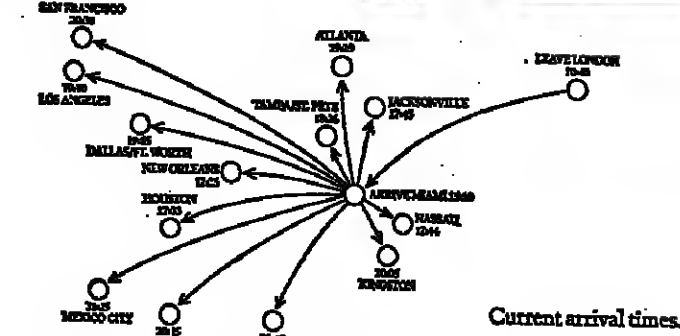
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WAVERLEY ROOT: The Rise and Fall of Mr. Windblatt, Cashier

'The editorial department regarded the business side with loathing, the businessmen regarded editorial with irritation.'

PARIS (IHT).—In 50 years of journalism, I cannot recall any instance of love lost between business offices and editorial departments. The nadir of business-editorial amity was achieved on the Paris Chicago Tribune (1917-1934), whose editorial staff regarded the business departments, in its moments of wildest enthusiasm, with utter contempt. A bewildered morning visitor who had somehow blundered unchallenged the whole length of the office once penetrated to the city room in the rear, unimpressed at that time of day except by Lanning Warren, who was sitting in the slot of the big copy desk, his head bent low over a story he was correcting. "The advertising manager, please?" the visitor inquired. "Second horse's ass to the left," Warren answered, without lifting his head, thus taking care of the circulation manager as well.

The lost visitor had achieved a considerable feat in finding his way unguided to the city room. The office of the Chicago Tribune ran the whole length of the building from the Rue Lafayette, and almost all of it was occupied by the business department, rank after serried rank of men and women pushing pens or pencils, shouting into telephones, clattering on typewriters or operating adding machines. One visitor who made the interminable trek through this jungle of desks to reach a city room the size of the dining room of my small apartment, flabbergasted at the disproportion of business to editorial means, gasped: "But what do all these people out there do?" "They're sending each other's figures," somebody said, and this, as we were to discover later on, somewhat speculatively, was exactly what they were doing; furthermore, the figures they were manipulating represented no reality.

Utility

The editorial department regarded the business side with loathing and the businessmen regarded editorial with irritation. The advertising and circulation departments produced money; all the editorial department did was spend it. The first two made a contribution to the paper; the editorial department made none (except the paper itself). This struck the businessmen as a function of dubious utility, and they would gladly have dispensed with an editorial staff if they could have figured out any way of doing so. Frustrated in this objective, all they could do was underplay it. The lack of interdepartmental cordiality was translated for the editorial side by avoidance of all contact with the business side. Normally our only liaison with it was through the inevitable chan-

Theater in Paris: Two Wry Comments on Marriage

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 11 (IHT).—A staggering amount of drama has been devoted to the consideration of marriage. From the Greeks to Albee's "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" the subject has held the stage more often than any other, except, of course, the rugged course of young love.

René de Obaldia is now having his wry say on modern marriage in a brace of plays—"Deux Femmes et Un Fantôme" and "La Baby-Sitter"—at the Théâtre de l'Œuvre. For his examination, he uses a telescope instead of a microscope, remembering that life can be tragic when looked at closely but a comedy when observed from afar. However, in spite of Obaldia's distance and although he frames his situations with irony, they occasionally emit a sigh of wistful disenchantment.

In his first investigation—"Deux Femmes et Un Fantôme"—the mistress of a married man meets with his wife at the latter's home and at the latter's request, the wife, having just discovered her husband's infidelity, is anxious about its consequences. Will there be a divorce or will the mistress pleasantly fade away? As they discuss the matter, the man, away on business, dies in an automobile accident and his spirit appears to the

audience—though not to his loved ones—in the parlor. He listens as the women discuss his personality and habits, his political convictions (he is a leftist with his mistress and a rightist with his wife) and his shortcomings. If a ghost's ears can burn, his are heated. What he overhears is not flattering, but it is something else that troubles this specter. He realizes, sadly that with the hurry-burry of amour terminated he will soon be entirely forgotten.

Contempt

"La Baby-Sitter" might be more accurately entitled "En Attendant la Baby-Sitter." A couple, married for 13 years and the parents of two, are preparing to go to a dinner party, but their departure is delayed by the failure of the wayward baby-sitter to show up. The Bengali lights of their romance have long been extinguished and they live together in mutual contempt. Having nothing else to do, they start an acrimonious dispute which is interrupted by the intrusion of a Salvation Army lass, peddling religious tracts. She preaches a hell-fire creed and they, full of apoplexy, find it funny. When they play the frantic woman—who is quite mad-with vodka and she displays signs of incipient pangs, their own relationship is cruelly stripped bare.

On the surface the plays may seem trifling, but as is the case with all sound comedies they are tragedies written by a humorist and a humorist who is something of a humorist. He laughs at the blunders and follies of mortals and speaks on those of phantoms, but he sets them before us with warm affection.

The direction of Pierre Franck is apt. He has blended the real and imaginary as smoothly as the author has in his text. From two interesting scripts he has devised a good show which is being rewarded with success.

Company

In this he has received invaluable aid from his company of three. Marie Mauban, regally authoritative, demonstrates her versatility in her portrayals of the very different wives, and Henri Garcin, an engaging comedian, makes both the quick husband and the dead one characteristically call on one's amused sympathy. Micheline Legendre as the mistress of the early evening and as the zealot of the second part is a delight. Her singing of hymns is so hilarious that there are requests for encores.

Le Petit Œuvre with its 100 seats and its 10-square-meter stage without wings imposes a certain form of presentation. Since its creation by Jean-Louis Barrault in 1957, it has become the model for the theater of pure text, but it requires a minimum of spectacular movement. Janine Worms has written two short plays for performance on this tiny platform. In the first, "Le Gouter," two Parisian matrons gather in a tea room to



Marie Mauban and Henri Garcin.

gossip and devour a gargantuan plate of cakes. Their chitchat is most entertainingly delivered by Dominique Blanchard and Yvonne Gaudin, two of the most accomplished actresses in France. Of Miss Worms' second contribution, "Tout à l'heure," an abstract piece in the early Impressionist manner, I can find nothing, the double-balk lacks the nonsense logic of Ionesco and the long discussion by three men in bowler hats as to who is who becomes tiresome. But for "Le Gouter," a visit to Le Petit Œuvre is highly recommended. Performances are at 8:30 p.m. daily (except Monday and Tuesday).

When Jacques Offenbach went to America in 1876 to conduct an orchestra in his opera bouffe compositions, his audiences expected that he would also offer himself as a cancan dancer, and, perhaps because he didn't, his concert was a financial failure. Since then, however, his musicals have gained a popularity in English-speaking lands equalled only by the light operas of Gilbert and Sullivan. In America, Germany and Russia, he has been honored as highly as he has been in Paris for "Le Gouter."

At the Théâtre de Paris, Maurice Lehmann is presenting a full-scale revival of Offenbach's "Barbe-Bleue." It is a gorgeous spectacle, witty, beguiling and overflowing with lovely music. Jean Le Poulain, with bared spoons, plays a dual role and, going Offenbach one better, does offer himself as a cancan dancer. Martine Sylvestre as Bluebeard's eighth wife renders the gems of the score with fine voice and

of Gibraltar had moved away overnight, leaving the Battle of Montmartre to tend shop. It was out of the question that Windblatt was sick. You had only to look at him to realize that he was an iron man, invulnerable to disease. In all his years at the Chicago Tribune, he had never missed a single day. We made discreet inquiries, which were met with a curious reticence. Nevertheless, by the end of the day we knew Windblatt had been rested. He had embarked on a new period of nobody knew how many years.

Joy

Although it meant no Christmas bonus for us that year, the news was received in the editorial department with an immense explosion of joy. Someone had taken the business department! We were avenged! From an automaton without personality, Windblatt was immediately transformed into a hero, a Jack-the-Chancellor, a champion in the never-ending battle against the business department. We even elbowed in to help pay his lawyer, though it seemed a reflection would have told us that he was perfectly capable of paying his own lawyer if he had wanted to. For nobody knew how many millions he had stolen, but everyone realized that he must still have them.

Windblatt had lived simply, well within the limits of his salary. He was unmarried, had no mistress and did not frequent the girls. He neither gambled nor drank. He had no hobbies, and collected nothing. The Chicago Tribune intimated that it might withdraw charges if he returned the money, or a substantial part of it. Windblatt wasn't having any. The sentence was two years.

I forget who got hold of him when he was released, but whoever it was brought him around to have a drink with us—his company-out party, so to speak. We had in mind I suppose, exhorting with him a bit over the discomfiture of the Chicago Tribune, but he turned out not to be a exhorting type. Dressed in his prison pallor, he sat stolidly among us and had nothing to say about his experiences in jail or anything else. He was as devoid of character, either good or bad, as a man could possibly be. He seemed interested in nothing except perhaps embarking a subject which was not brought up.

On the basis of his characterlessness, there came to be only one explanation for what we were now willing to call his crime: a cold calculation that there was so much money to be had, so many years to be spent in prison for taking it, and, the conclusion, that the gain was worth it. We never saw nor heard from him again; and it was too bad that we saw him that time. It prevented us from adding one more legend to the fabulous collection of the Chicago Tribune. We could no longer believe that we had once possessed our own private, personal Robin Hood.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (IHT).—This is how critics rate new productions on and Off-Broadway:

"There's One in Every Marriage," the Stratford National Theatre of Canada's production of a comedy by Georges Feydeau, was mostly liked. However, Clive Barnes had reservations in The New York Times: "While the production has fun, it has little finesse, Barnes writes. 'There are some good performances here, but anyone who has seen the play with the Comédie Française is unlikely to be completely entranced. The present adaptation often seems a little coarse. Clumsy is probably the aptest word for Jean Gascon's staging.' Associated Press critic William Glover seconded with: 'Leadently twisted metaphors such as 'That's horse another kettle of their have a depressing effect. On the other hand, there's a perceptible amount of unquenchable titillation in all the marital mixups.'"

The play is about the double standard that society placed upon men and women in turn-of-the-century Paris. Expressing the majority opinion, Woman's Week Daily critic Martin Gottfried praises: "In a time in which artists are very serious and art is spartan, it is a great relief to be plunged into the active, colorful, excessive stage world of Georges Feydeau. 'There's One in Every Marriage' (in French, 'Le Dindon') is not prime Feydeau, but it is so crammed full of wit and plot that, like an overstuffed bureau, if you don't like one pair of socks there are plenty more to choose from." Susanne Grossman's general opinion, "smooth and quick," Gottfried reports. Gascon has directed "with the amazing effect of making it seem thoroughly French." Roberta Maxwell and Richard Curnock star at the Royale Theatre.

"Rosebloom," Harvey Fier's play at the Off-Broadway Eastside Playhouse, divided the critics. Clive Barnes praised the production, which describes a man's return home after 28 years in prison. The household includes a neurotic wife, crippled son and daughter-in-law he has not met. AP and Woman's Week reviewers had nothing good to say. Barnes: "Fier writes very well. He combines the complex musical patterns of language so dear to Albee with the punctuating pauses and subterranean violence of Pinter."

A Modern Church for Rouen

ROUEN, France, Jan. 11 (Reuters).—The Rouen City Council today approved an ultra-modern design for renovation of the marketplace where Joan of Arc died and for the architecture of a new church.

The mayor of Rouen, Jean Leannet, who backed the modern project, said that he hoped Britain might participate in building the new church but declined to give any details of what he had in mind. About half the cost of the 8.5-million-franc project will be covered by government war-damages allocation. The rest of the money has yet to be raised.

Saint Joan died at the stake in the Rouen marketplace in 1431 during the Hundred Years' War between France and England, after having been taken prisoner and sold to the English. Five hundred years later, British planes destroyed the 15th-century Church of Saint Vincent in the same marketplace during a World War II bombing raid.

To replace the old church, the city council selected a design by 68-year-old architect Louis Arretche. It will be built of wood and will have a soaring roof.

Mr. Arretche's plan was selected by a majority (21 of 37) in preference to more traditional projects.

The more traditional plans would have built the church around the superb 16th-century stained-glass windows which were removed from the Church of Saint Vincent at the beginning of World War II. The windows, which some experts consider to include some of the finest examples of their type in France, have been preserved in case here and now seem certain to go into a museum.

Mr. Leannet said that he hoped construction of the new building would be finished within six years, during his term of office as mayor.

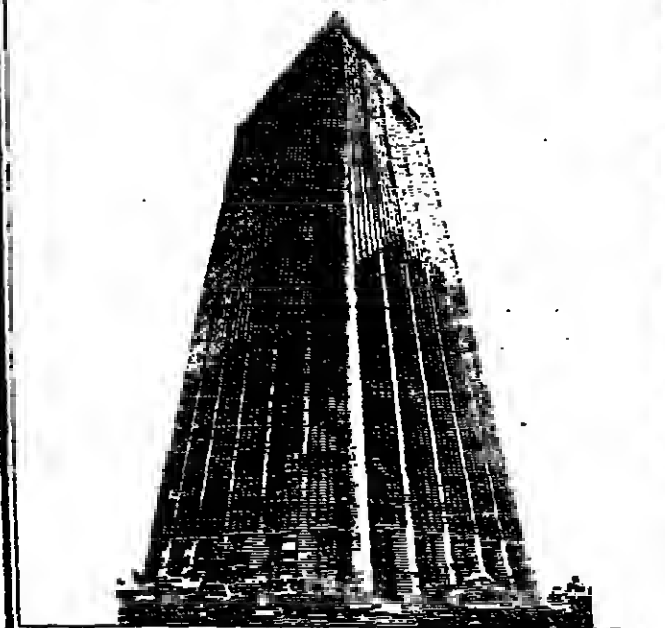
Roman Urns in Spain

IRUN, Spain, Jan. 11 (UPI).—Thirty ceramic urns dating from Roman times and containing the ashes of cremated humans have been discovered during excavation work in the center of Irun, it was announced yesterday.

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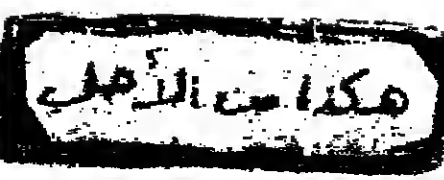
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Page 7

## Enthusiasm Varies Inversely to Price

### Airlines Shun Buying Concorde

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—More than 100 airlines are waiting for the Concorde, but only a few are buying it. The airlines are shunning the plane because of its high price and the fact that it is still in the development stage. The airlines are waiting for the Concorde to be built and tested before they buy it. The airlines are waiting for the Concorde to be built and tested before they buy it.

True, Concorde will fly at a top speed of more than 2,000 miles an hour, about twice the speed of sound and more than twice as fast as today's subsonic jets. The Concorde is not meant to replace subsonic planes. But airlines wonder whether enough passengers—even businessmen—will be willing to pay the much higher fare that everyone (including Concorde's manufacturers) concedes will be necessary to make the plane profitable.

Some airlines will be sold. At least two large carriers—BOAC and Air France—will almost certainly buy it. Both are nationalized and, though a charade is maintained that the airlines' managements are completely free of government interference, no one in England or France doubts they will buy the plane.

The British and French governments have in-

vested \$850 million to design and develop the Concorde, and before this initial stage is finished, the cost may reach \$1 billion. After that, another \$500 million to \$1 billion may be needed to finance initial production.

Viewed historically, Concorde's higher operating costs make it something of an aviation novelty. Every major new commercial plane since World War II has managed to reduce "seat-mile" costs—that is, the price of flying one seat a given number of miles. The first jets, for example, had a higher purchase price than their piston predecessors, but faster speeds, greater size and simpler maintenance meant greater utilization and lower expenses per passenger.

Salesmen Sell Speed  
Concorde's salesmen, however, are selling price—higher ticket prices and their selling speech is simple: People will pay for speed. Between Tokyo and Los Angeles, the Concorde advertises as reducing the flight time from 13 hours and 15 minutes to 7 hours.

The key to winning airlines is convincing them that substantial numbers of businessmen (now paying economy fares) will switch to Concorde and pay first-class fares. And against the promise of speed, there are a host of uncertainties: On transatlantic routes, any time savings can be more than nullified by delays in, around, or above airports; squeezed for profits, businessmen are less liberal today than they once were on expense accounts; time-zone differences often require travelers to readjust anyway.

Atop these problems is one other mighty unknown: Environment. During landing and takeoff, Concorde makes more noise than the newest subsonic jets and, although John Chaffey, chief of the Federal Aviation Administration, recently predicted that Concorde would meet U.S. noise standards, some local airports might impose even more restrictive rules.

Says one U.S. airline executive: "We'd have little assurance that once we got it (the Concorde), we could use it."

## U.S. to Allow Auto Firms to Raise Prices

### 1% to Be Added For Safety Equipment

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Price Commission plans to allow auto makers another price boost, this one to reflect the cost of newly required safety equipment, but intends to draw the line there for 1972 models.

The commission will announce soon that Ford Motor has been allowed an extra 1 percent price increase for safety equipment and General Motors a 0.9 percent increase on top of larger boosts granted in late November. The GM rise would be all the company asked, but Ford sought a 1.5 percent increase.

Chrysler probably will be told to apply the unused portion of its previously granted price increase to these added costs, and American Motors will file another price increase request with the panel, sources indicate.

In agreeing to these boosts, however, the commission is expected to insist that the companies do not increase prices anymore until the 1973 model cars come out.

The commission has approved price increases ranging from 2.5 percent for GM to Chrysler's 4.5 percent to reflect higher labor and other costs. But, because of GM's strong competitive position, the average price increase on this year's models has run between 2.5 and 3 percent, which is about a percentage point smaller than the auto makers were scheduling before the wage-price freeze began Aug. 15.

## GM Increases Output

Meanwhile, GM reports it will increase passenger car production at six of its 22 U.S. assembly plants. The increase will be about 15,000 cars a month, or 3 to 4 percent, but will not be in full effect until March.

In a separate development, American Motors has temporarily laid off 1,700 hourly employees to cut production of its Gremlin and Hornet models to bring inventories in line with sales. The employees are to be recalled next week.

GM said the rise in its production will require the recalling or hiring of a total of 3,900 workers. Richard C. Geisler, chairman, said the new schedule "is a reflection of the record-breaking sales of new cars during the last quarter of 1971, as well as our confidence for the continuation of a strong demand in the months ahead."

German Ford Raises Prices  
COLOGNE, West Germany, Jan. 11 (AP)—Fordwerke AG, a subsidiary of Ford Motor, announced today that it will raise prices for some of its models by from 2 to 5.9 percent, making an average price rise of 3.3 percent, effective tomorrow.

Ford said this step was necessary because of rising costs.

Profit Limits On Insurance Relaxed by U.S.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Price Commission, changing a previous ruling, said yesterday that insurance firms may not increase the profit portion of their premiums more than 2.5 percent a year.

Earlier the commission had said that insurance companies, like most other businesses, would not be allowed to increase their overall profit margins.

The new rule apparently leaves insurance firms free to make as much profit as they can from their investments, as distinguished from their income on policy premiums.

The new rule is contained in detailed, legally binding regulations to be published in tomorrow's Federal Register. The regulations apply to all kinds of insurance except life insurance, which has been exempted from federal controls by the Cost of Living Council.

The rules set no specific ceiling on rate increases, but spell out a set of rules to be followed in figuring what rate increases are allowed. The commission has approved a 22 percent increase in health insurance rates for federal government employees, although this was trimmed back from a scheduled 84.1 percent rise.

## Winnebago Leads List Best and Worst Performers On Wall Street Last Year...

### By Robert Metz

NEW YORK (NYT)—Telstat Systems, a company that computes stock market performance data for Wall Street clients, has just completed a list of the best and worst acting stocks of 1971.

The top performers on the Big Board may surprise you—Winnebago Industries, up 48.4 percent. Second was less of a surprise, that stock trader's dream, Levitz Furniture. Here are the top 10, according to Telstat:

Stock	12.31.70	12.31.71	% Change
Winnebago	6.56	9.75	+48.4
Levitz Furniture	11.75	17.25	+46.8
Bancorp	17.75	25.75	+45.1
Levitz Furniture	11.75	17.25	+46.8
Bancorp	17.75	25.75	+45.1
Levitz Furniture	11.75	17.25	+46.8
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Levitz Furniture	11.75	17.25	+46.8
Bancorp	17.75	25.75	+45.1
Levitz Furniture	11.75	17.25	+46.8

Here are the 10 worst performers on the Big Board:

Stock	12.31.70	12.31.71	% Change
Boise Cascade	45.33	32.75	-27.8
Boise Cascade	45.33	32.75	-27.8
Boise Cascade	45.33	32.75	-27.8
Boise Cascade	45.33	32.75	-27.8
Boise Cascade	45.33	32.75	-27.8
Boise Cascade	45.33	32.75	-27.8
Boise Cascade	45.33	32.75	-27.8
Boise Cascade	45.33	32.75	-27.8
Boise Cascade	45.33	32.75	-27.8
Boise Cascade	45.33	32.75	-27.8

The stock market buff will be quickly aware that this list has several favorites of yesterday's bulls: Boise Cascade, Telcel and American Express, to mention a few.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Bankers Trust New York Corp., parent holding company of New York's sixth largest bank, reported yesterday gains in net operating earnings for both the 1971 fourth quarter and the full year.

Bankers Trust, a multibank holding company, reported income before securities transactions (net operating earnings) rose 15.3 percent in the fourth quarter from the like 1970 period.

Fourth quarter 1971  
Profits (millions)..... \$15.63 \$14.38  
Per Share..... \$1.16 \$1.09  
Profits (millions)..... \$15.63 \$14.38  
Per Share..... \$1.16 \$1.09

Year  
Profits (millions)..... \$55.03 \$49.06  
Per Share..... \$4.33 \$3.82  
Profits (millions)..... \$55.03 \$49.06  
Per Share..... \$4.33 \$3.82

SEC Alters Rule Limiting Sales of Restricted Stock  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (NYT)—The Securities and Exchange Commission, after four years of study and controversy, put into effect yesterday a new Rule 144, changing the standards and procedures under which "restricted stock" may be sold.

Restricted stock consists of corporate shares that have been issued privately, without compliance with SEC registration and other requirements imposed on public sales of stock.

In the past, permission to sell restricted stock has had to be sought from the SEC on a case-by-case basis.

Under the new rule, sales will generally be permitted if:  
• The stock has been owned by the seller for at least two years.  
• Basic information on the company is available to the public.  
• The amount of the stock to be sold does not exceed certain specified percentages of the total amount outstanding or the amount generally publicly traded.

The effective date of the new rule will be April 15, 1972.

## Prices Rise On Big Board; Dow Up 4.14

### Forecasts of Rate Cuts Seen Buoying Market

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (NYT)—The young bull market of 1972 thundered along today, to the surprise of many Wall Street analysts who had been predicting a pause-that-refreshes consolidation.

Glamour stocks, after pulling up a sagging market yesterday afternoon, led the way. The Dow Jones industrial average, which had been flat at 1,121.19 with a gain of 4.14.

Since Thanksgiving week, when the Dow wobbled to its 1971 low at 797.97, the blue-chip average has carved out one of the strongest recoveries in modern market history, compiling a steep advance of more than 114 points.

Repeatedly, this advancing market has paused for profit-taking and then headed skyward again. Underscoring today's positive action was a 2-to-1 edge of winners over losers on the New York Stock Exchange.

No New Lows  
Even more spectacular in terms of market yards was this morning's 92-point gain, not a single low for 1971-72. Yesterday, there were 58 highs and six lows.

Winnebago, which produces motor homes, travel trailers and camper coaches, rose 1 1/2 to 55 1/2 after selling at a record price of 56 1/4.

Levitz produced an eye-popping gain of 3 1/4, closing at 17 3/4 after trading as high as 15 3/8. Federal National Mortgage rose 2 3/4 to 107 3/4. The new high was 108 1/2.

Amex Prices Rise  
The American Stock Exchange index closed at 26.41, up 0.15. Whitaker warrants were the most active, closing at 5 1/8, up 1/2. Bankers Continental jumped 1 5/8 to 18 1/2.

On the bond market, the government sector turned cautious today after two days of pronounced strength and corporate extended their gains, adding another 1/2 point in fairly active trading.

## Car Exhaust Control System Device Announced by Danes

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 11 (AP)—Successful tests of a new, economic exhaust control system which reduces poisonous contents of car exhausts by 50 to 60 percent were announced today by Denmark's Technical University.

Test results, the university announced, showed that the device, which replaces the exhaust manifold and silencer, removed about 90 percent of carbon monoxide, more than 90 percent of unburnt hydrocarbons, about 80 percent of nitrogen oxides and about 50 percent of lead compounds in the exhaust gas.

The system was invented by civil engineers Lef Jensen and Knud Jensen and developed in cooperation with the university and Kongsang Ltd., makers of exhaust pipes and silencers, which expects to market the system internationally.

Meets U.S. Standards  
The inventors noted that the system more than meets U.S. exhaust control standards. The university's test report said there is no change in fuel consumption or engine performance.

Tests indicated the catalyst could work for two years and then be replaced at a cost of a little over \$3. The whole system, the inventors estimated, would cost \$70 to \$150 in serial production.

The system, which is being patented in 30 countries, involves no external addition to the engine system except for a small air pump powered by the fan belt.

The university's energy conservation department said the reduction system—a catalytic and a thermal reactor—has been tested for 500 hours, or the equivalent of about 20,000 miles of driving on leaded fuel.

In Washington, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) said it would like to test the system. An official said it could be a "new and important" development.

He said EPA researchers have not yet seen a device that is said to perform in the way described by the Technical University.

## Waste Made Into Gas by Union Carbide

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Union Carbide has made what it calls an environmental breakthrough in the area of municipal solid waste disposal by developing a process that converts solid wastes into useful products.

The disclosure came as a result of an announcement that the city of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., will submit a proposal to the federal Environmental Protection Agency to obtain funds to construct a 150-ton-per-day plant to demonstrate the economic and technical benefits of Union Carbide's process.

The process converts organic wastes such as paper and garbage to a fuel gas. Oxygen is used to produce the high temperatures needed both for this process and to melt and fuse inorganic solid wastes such as metals and glass.

Union Carbide said the process is so effective that there is a 95 to 98 percent reduction in volume from the originally charged waste. After more than nine months operation in a 5-ton-per-day pilot plant, Union Carbide said it gives every indication of being technically, economically and environmentally superior to any known incineration process.

No pollutants are discharged into the atmosphere, thus avoiding environmental problems usually associated with municipal incineration systems, the company said. Moreover, the system recovers a premium fuel gas and a fused metal and glass slag that has several potential uses.

4 Oil Firms Guilty Of 1 Count Each In Calif. Pollution  
SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Jan. 11 (AP)—A judge has dismissed 342 counts of criminal pollution in the 1968 oil-well blowout in the Santa Barbara Channel after four oil companies pleaded guilty to one count each.

Judge Martin L. Barker said yesterday that Union, Mobil, Texaco and Gulf Oil companies had "suffered sufficiently" because of many civil damage judgments in the case which have cost the four companies tens of thousands of dollars. He fined each company \$500.

Prosecutor David Minler called the decision outrageous and said he would appeal.

NEW TYPE OF INVESTMENT SALES  
Swiss organization seeking established groups or individuals who are now successfully selling foreign funds or land. To sell attractive, proven products: rooms in cooperatively owned resort hotels, part of growing international hotel chain. Commission training, high commission, discretion assured.

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**Reynolds Securities Inc.**



## New York Stock Exchange Trading

1977-78. Stocks and Bonds. First, High Low Last, Crgs				1977-78. Stocks and Bonds. First, High Low Last, Crgs				1977-78. Stocks and Bonds. First, High Low Last, Crgs			
High	Low	First	Last	High	Low	First	Last	High	Low	First	Last
(Continued from preceding page.)											
70 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	49 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	22 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4
69 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4	48 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	21 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4
68 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4	47 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	20 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4
67 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	46 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	19 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
66 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	45 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	18 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
65 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	44 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
64 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	43 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	16 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
63 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4	42 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
62 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	41 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	14 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4
61 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4	40 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	13 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
60 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4	39 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	12 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
59 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	38 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	11 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
58 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4	37 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	10 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
57 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	36 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	9 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
56 1/4	55 1/4	55 1/4	55 1/4	35 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	8 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
55 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	34 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	7 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
54 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	33 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	6 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
53 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4	32 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	5 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
52 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4	31 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	4 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
51 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	30 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	3 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
50 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	29 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
49 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	28 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
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39 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	18 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	0	0	0	0
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7 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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3 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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0	0										

[illegible]

**NEW YORK, Jan. 11.**—Cash

prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

[illegible]

## U.S. Commodity Prices

145.70, March	145.80, May	Sep	3.05 1/2	3.07	3
150.40, Sept.	152.10, Dec.	Sep	3.25 1/2	3.07	2

[illegible]

### Foreign Stock Indexes

	Today	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam.....	107.3	107.3	107.3	106.8
Brussels .....	127.45	127.45	127.8	126.8
Frankfurt .....	127.45	127.45	127.8	126.8
London 360 .....	475.0	470.4	484.0	470.0
London 500 .....	475.0	470.4	484.0	470.0
Milan .....	154.25	154.25	154.25	153.25
Paris .....	304.8	304.8	304.8	303.8
Sydney .....	102.8	102.8	102.8	101.8
Tokyo .....	282.25	282.25	282.25	281.25
Tokyo (10) 282.8	272.25	272.25	272.25	271.25
Zurich .....	255.8	255.8	255.8	254.8

(a) New York Times.

**European Gold Market**

Jan. 11, 1973

	Op.	Cl.
London .....	45.54	45.54
Zurich .....	45.54	45.40
Paris (12.5 kilo) .....	45.54	45.61

## Market Summary

MARKET SUMMARY			
Jan. 11, '72			
Most Active-New York			
	Mattel Inc	260.00	25% +
	Fidelity Corp	25.00	10% +
	Whittaker	221.00	11% +
	Kennecott	27.00	8% +
	Wendover	130.10	34% +
	Allen Pac	139.00	40% +
	Windsor	122.00	33% +
	Am Textile	127.00	46% +
	Int Karbitz	124.00	46% +
	Stamps	114.00	20% +
	Pennsylv Ltd	86.00	23% +
	Wendover	100.00	23% +
	Gulf World	105.00	31% +
	Univ of Md	182.00	17% +
	Windsor	101.00	25% +
Volume, all stocks: 17,979,000 shares			
Volume, 10 stocks: 2,185,000 shares			
Ratio, 10 stocks: 12.2 to 1			
Average price, 10 stocks: \$31.61			
New 1971-'72 highs 82; lows 0			

1/4	Advances:	998;	declines:	499;
1/2	changed:	277.		
3/4	N.Y. stock index:	57.39	+0.23;	

1/4 Industrials: 61.43 +0.21; transpo-  
 1/8 tion: 50.48 + 0.46; utility: +  
 1/2 +0.21; finance: 75.25 +0.47.

Most Active—American			
	Whitman	72,200	5%
	GenCorp	72,000	16 1/2
	Suave Sh n	76,400	78%
	Resorlnt A	74,600	8 1/2
	Presley Dev	72,900	
	Austral Oil	64,900	78%
	Frankl Mint	62,500	33 1/2
	Cavie	61,600	9
	Chmp Hom	53,700	44 1/2
	Lerner Sir	53,700	40 1/2
	Approx total stock sales		6,21
	Stock sales your ago		4,66
	American Stock Index:		
	High	Low	Close

## Dow Jones Average

	Open	High	Low	Close
30 Ind	910.87	949.02	903.67	912.10
20 Trn	245.47	248.00	244.71	247.47
15 Utl	120.46	121.39	119.79	120.85
65 Stk	315.64	218.61	313.77	316.87

**Standard & Poor's**  
High Low Close

423	Industrials	112.75	113.25	113.50
20	Railroads	45.25	44.25	44.97
55	Utilities	67.48	68.60	67.17

100 STOCKS		194.29	192.85	193.34
<b>Odd-Lot Trading in N</b>				
Shares		Buy	Sales	
Jan. 18	---	321,932	882,184	
Jan. 7	-----	298,079	812,838	
Jan. 6	---	280,079	842,588	

Jan. 5	818,162	818,409
Jan. 4	283,567	283,343

\*These totals are included in

**New Highs and Lows**  
NEW HIGHS-73  
Air Prod | Fly Tiger w/ | No. 110

2 1/2 + 1/4	Am T&T pf.	Gen Banc	Ohio
1/2 + 1/4	AAF Inc	Gulf Wind	Pac
1/2 + 1/4	ARA 5vc	GIW 3.50pf	Park

+ 1/4	Bearings	Hayes Alb	Penn
+ 1/4	East Foot	Herc Inc	Pepsi
+ 3/8	Benefit Cp	Hilton Hotel	Philips
+2	Benefit Cp w/	House Fin	Rama
+ 1/2	Benef 4.30pf	HseF 4.40pf	Reyn
+ 1/2	Budd Co	HseF 2.37pf	Rock
+ 1/2	Burndy	Howard John	Roya
		Marck Co	Sell

Coca Corp	IndusMCH pr	Shoik
Civ EISS pt	Indusrl Nat	Shell
CNA F ptA	Int Rectif	StdB

Coca-Cola NY	James Fred	Std O
Con Freight	Jin Han Inv	Store
Copied Steel	Kidde Co	Syst
Cox Bdcast	Levitz Inc	Tapp
Credit Fin	Levitz Fmll	Thom
Cruise Hind	Libo Frd	Tool
Dart Ind of	Lowlow Cp	Tyler
Dill-Cos	Maurice Corp	Ug

Dist Song	Mapco Inc	Unit
Dist Song in	Mapco of	US
Emerald of	Marriott Co	US

Emery Air  
FedNet Mfg  
Flashb Mfg  
Florida SW

Matsushita  
Maybair  
Midwest Oil  
Morgans JP

NEW LOWS - 8

# Audience

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PEANUTS



B.C.



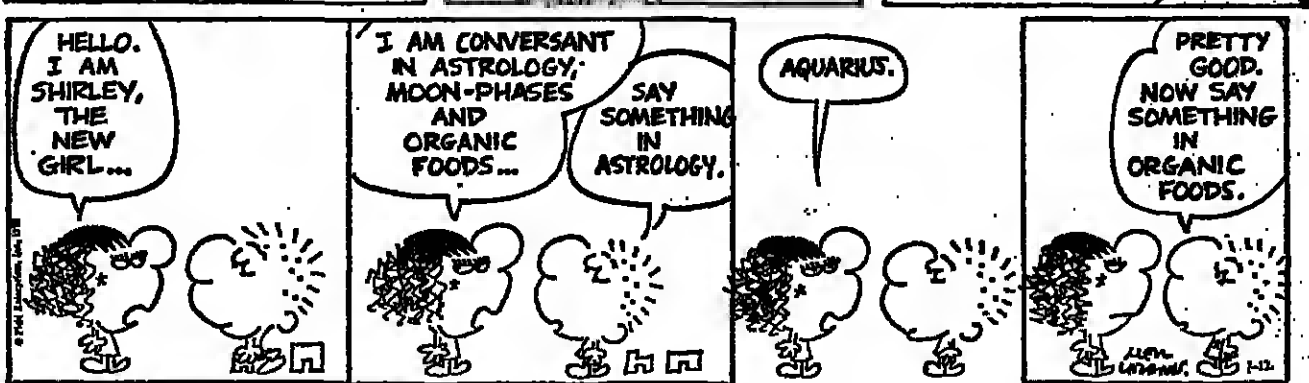
DILLABNER



BEETLEBAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal, played in the 1971 European Bridge Championship, both North players opened one club, using this as a strong conventional bid. At one table, East made a good preemptive bid of four spades. This was not enough to shut out South, and he bid five hearts.

North correctly worked out that South held at most a singleton spade, and raised to six hearts. What is more, he optimistically redoubled when East doubled. East's double was "lighting" attempting to divert West from a spade lead to a diamond lead. As it happened, West had no intention of leading a spade, and only led the diamond jack. Note that a trump lead or a club lead would have allowed the slam to succeed.

East happily ruffed the first trick and led the spade ace to give the defense the setting trick. But West was on his toes, and

ruffed his partner's ace to lead a second diamond. This allowed East to make use of his remaining trump, and the penalty was 600.

In the replay, the East player took note of the unfavorable vulnerability and contented himself with a modest jump to two spades over one club. South doubled negatively, no doubt because a bid of three hearts would have shown a weaker hand, and North decided that if the opponents wanted to play in his long suit, he would allow them to do so. Events proved that he was wrong, but only just wrong.

South led the heart king and shifted to a diamond. East ruffed and played the spade ace with an enjoyable result. All he drew all but one of North's trumps and gave up a club trick. He was still in control, and the defense could get only four tricks: two hearts, one trump and the club ace.

South collected 870 and Italy emerged with a somewhat lucky gain of 7 international match points on the deal.

NORTH (D)			
♠	98543	♠	AQJ10872
♥	AJ386	♥	Q32
♦	K1086542	♦	AQJ107
♣	K8432	♣	AQJ107

SOUTH			
♠	QK10874	♠	Q83
♥	Q83	♥	Q83
♦	Q83	♦	Q83
♣	Q83	♣	Q83

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♣	4♣	5♥	Pass
6♥	Dbl	Pass	Pass
Redbl	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond jack.

Solution to Previous Puzzle												
JUDGE	LIFE	GOOD	AVAIL	ERIN	ALTO	HELIE	SKIN	LITE	BASREL	PAVES	WOOD	ASSERT
MARION	VITA	DIAMON	WILL	LOME	AMITIA	BOX	WOMES	YES	AND	HONEST	AND	WAFERS
STARRY	LAND	GOIN	WANG	AROS	APES	BIRD	VILLA	LIT	TIME	WICK	POIS	BEER

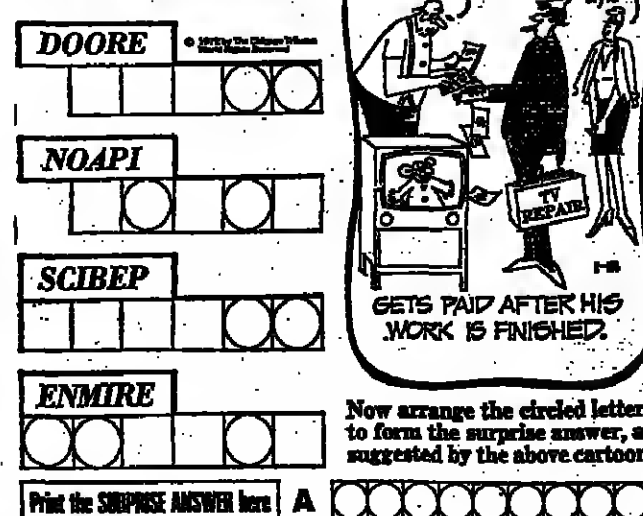
DENNIS THE MENACE



"HONEST... IT WAS AN ACCIDENT, MR. WILSON! JOEY CAN'T THROW THAT GOOD!"

**JUMBLE** — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: PIVOT FORUM DENTAL MIDDAY

Answer: It's the same in many countries — "DITTO"

## BOOKS

## THE NAIVE AND SENTIMENTAL LOVER

By John Le Carré. Knopf. 455 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

A BUSINESSMAN suddenly in love with the artist's way of life—the theme is scarcely new to literature or to life. (One thinks offhand of Leopold Bloom and countless real-life patrons of bohemia.) But the possibilities for the theme's novelistic development would seem to remain inexhaustible, for as myth and history have demonstrated, the conflicting psychic poles suggested by the theme—whether one defines them as control versus license, convention versus freedom, getting versus giving, masculine versus feminine—are essential components of human consciousness. So it is an old, old story and yet always potentially new, and one is neither surprised nor dismayed to see it taken up in "The Naive and Sentimental Lover," John Le Carré's sixth novel to date, but his first to break radically with the theme of political intrigue that has been his trademark and brought him world renown for its treatment in his "The Spy Who Came in From the Cold."

A businessman suddenly in love with the artist's way of life; or more specifically, Aldo Cassidy, millionaire baby-carriage manufacturer, suddenly in love with Shamus and Helen, a novelist of too many parts and his beautiful wife, and suddenly pursuing them longingly through the cracks in his secure but dimly living life.

In summary Le Carré's story sounds somewhat trite. Off on a spin in his custom-made Bentley, the prize-manufacturer's "superman," Cassidy arrives at Haverdown—"not hall or court or grange, not Haverdown Manor. Just Haverdown: a sovereign concept, as his Oxford tutor would have said, requiring no qualification—whose purchase he is considering as his ultimate step to respectability. There, in the main house, he discovers what he naively and sentimentally takes to be the impoverished lord and lady of the estate, but who soon turn out to be a couple of raffish squatters ("voluntary squatters," the wife, Helen, explains. "Shamus doesn't believe in property, he says it's a refuge from reality, so we go from one empty house to another.") After a night of hectic pub-crawling in the neighborhood and beyond, the three are deeply in love with one another, and Cassidy glimpses surprise from his stuffy London life.

At first, Shamus is the main object of Cassidy's affection—not precisely homosexual, but a naive and sentimental male-boondoggle. He takes the novelist to Paris for after-business entertainment, installs him in an elegant London flat so he can concentrate on the novel he says he is working on, and offers him a Swiss chalet for enduring physical comfort. But it is into Helen's arms that Cassidy predictably collapses, a fall that at last shatters the conventional facade of his life and leads to the novel's ultimate denouement in the Swiss Alps.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

## Washington Opera

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (A.P.)—Paris-born Jean-Pierre Moravcsik, pianist and conductor, 39, has performed in the United States and Europe, has been named artistic director of the Opera Society of Washington. His primary responsibilities are to plan and raise funds for the Ford Foundation grant to society.

## CROSSWORD

By Will W.

ACROSS					
1	Kind of relief	48	River of France	12	Kind of say
2	Charming et al.	49	Synthetic rubber	13	Tuneful
3	Source for	50	Actor Toomey	14	Set aside
4	Down	51	Grocer vowel	15	Unusual
5	"We —"	52	English writer	16	Learned
6	Alone	53	John	17	88th psalm
7	A.L. players	54	Two on the nose, e.g.	18	Only
8	Engraving	55	Violent behavior	19	Maine sight
9	Rest	56	"I want to —"	20	Marquis
10	Lenin adversary	57	Paying guest	21	Bookbinding
11	Oklahoma city	58	Mourns	22	adhesive
12	Specks	59	Trapshooting events	23	Ads. in a way
13	City in Brazil	60	Miss Dismore	24	Monmouth Par
14	Place for corn	61	DOWN	25	employe
15	River to Elbe	62	Animal, Western	26	opustuous
16	Japanese ship word	63	Go wild	27	ones
17	Type of truck	64	Miss Louise	28	Go wild
18	White lead	65	Shin	29	Miss Louise
19	Hamlet's scene	66	Fountain drinks	30	Adjust
20	Indian millet	67	Maddens	31	Experiences
21	"It —"	68	Melon	32	Michelangelo
22	necessarily so	69	Mad emperor	33	medium
23	Grating	70	Produce	34	Produce
24	Fanatic	71	Large quantity	35	Large quantity
25	Terre	72	Budget item	36	Rich fabric
26	Small tip	73	Pronoun	37	Kind of estate
27	Japanese monastery	74	Peace-treaty site	38	E.A. —
		75	Scholarly one	39	Maul neckwear

